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ZAGHLUL DEMANDS EGYPT REPUDIATE PACT WITH BRITAIN

Nationalist Leader Lives Up to Most Violent Speeches of Turbulent Days of 1921

Elections Likely to Give Returned Exile Big Majority—England Stands by Treaty

By Special Cable
CAIRO, Sept. 22.—Zaghlul Pasha's earliest declarations of policy after his return dashed the hopes entertained that 20 months' absence had mellowed the old fire-eater's personality. In his speeches and in an interview yesterday, Zaghlul lived up to the most violent utterances of his turbulent days of 1921. The British Government and his Egyptian political opponents alike shared unsparing condemnation and abuse, the latter being described as antipatriots, servants of the British, and so forth.

The most notable feature of Zaghlul Pasha's declarations consists in his repudiation of the British Government's declaration to Egypt of Feb. 21 of last year. As a result of the Egyptian Government's acceptance of the declaration, the sultunate became a kingdom, the British protectorate was abolished, while more recently martial law was abolished, an indemnity act promulgated and the agreement for withdrawal of the British officials from Egypt ratified.

The declaration forms the basis of the whole British policy toward Egypt and only as a result of its acceptance by the Egyptian Government were the concessions indicated made.

Zaghlul declares that Parliament's first step must be the cancellation of all measures taken by the Egyptian Government since the declaration and repudiation of the latter.

It is likely that the elections will give Zaghlul a big majority and if Parliament proceeds to carry out Zaghlul's now expressed intentions the situation will become exceedingly grave, the British Government certainly not standing by and watching agreements torn up. While it is too early to predict such developments it is nevertheless disappointing to find Zaghlul still the same stubborn, unyielding, unreasoning demagogue, blind to everything except his aim for complete independence, on which he set his heart, and who is unable to appreciate the fact that nations do not leap from tutelage to complete independence in a moment.

While the carrying out of Zaghlul's intentions must await the elections, and is dependent upon the result of them, his attitude has more immediate importance since the past has amply shown the tremendous and inflammatory effect of his oratory on his countrymen. The immediate future here will be watched with intense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, by the British Government.

LEAGUE PLANS WAYS TO GET 75 PER CENT OF WOMEN TO POLLS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The big task now facing the League of Women Voters is to get the women of the country to the polls in large numbers in 1924. The league has begun a campaign to get out 75 per cent of the possible vote and will consider plans for accomplishing this at a three-day session of the executive committee, beginning Saturday.

Local organizations in every state will take an active part in the campaign. Particular attention will be paid to the woman who will cast her first vote in the 1924 election.

Gallipoli Evacuation Practically Complete

By Special Cable
Constantinople, Sept. 21

THE evacuation of Gallipoli is practically complete. The British forces have already been withdrawn and the French troops are expected to leave on Oct. 1. In the Dardanelles there remain one dreadnaught and two destroyers, all British.

LI YUAN-HUNG OUT AGAINST TSOA KUN

President Announces Obstructionist Policy—China May Have Three Governments

By A. P. FINCH
By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—President Li Yuan-hung has announced in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor his obstructionist policy against Tsao Kun, which he may carry out by forming a new government at Shanghai. He said:

I have a plan to form a government at Shanghai and China groups, Tsao Kun persists in his presidential designs I shall produce it and establish a government. If he abandons his scheme I shall not advance my plan, but leave the way open for a compromise. I am convinced that my plan will defeat Tsao Kun. Everything depends upon his plan.

If Mr. Li's plan eventuates, China will have three governments, one at Peking, one at Canton and one at Shanghai, to complete the situation. Mr. Li claims the strong support of Chang Tso-lin, Mukden war lord; Tuan Chi-jui, the Anfu leader, and the party of Chow Heng-ti, who is now fighting General Yang-zen, and other leaders. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's support is doubtful, Mr. Li claiming that Dr. Sun had his own presidential aspirations, but he must support Mr. Li, because he is powerless alone. Mr. Li claims General Chen Chilung will support him.

Declaring that war was the farthest from his purpose, Mr. Li said he had no intention of embroiling Kiangsu or Chekiang provinces. In conclusion he said:

My errand is peace, not war, and I am certain all Chinese are with me. Although the local opposition is powerful, the general progress encourages me to continue.

He declined to describe the new government plan and said Peking events will decide it.

ALABAMA COURTS TO DEFY GOVERNOR IN MUTINY INQUIRY

Executive Would Bar Mutineers' Testimony at Investigation—Authority to Be Tested

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22 (Special)—Gov. W. W. Brandon declared today that convicts of the State of Alabama shall not testify in the investigation which the grand jury of Jefferson County is pressing regarding the mutiny at Banner Mines. Solicitor James Davis declares that the convicts must testify, and a deadlock of authority has resulted.

The investigation will continue notwithstanding the attitude of the Governor who has warned Mr. Davis not to interfere with the convict department.

A message from Governor Brandon to Sheriff T. J. Shirley warned the latter not to attempt to serve subpoenas on the convicts at Banner Mines. The sheriff replied by saying that he would not be called upon to serve the subpoenas; that the summons would go through the regular channels for convicts, which is the convict department.

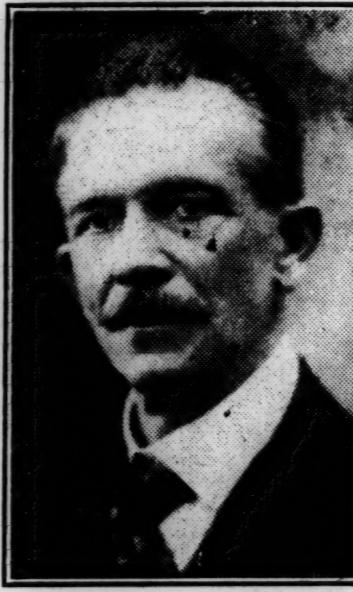
Mr. Davis declared that the convicts would be summoned according to the regular proceedings through the State Convict Department, which requires a week's notice in advance. The solicitor reiterated that the convicts would testify next week, the Governor's demands to the contrary notwithstanding, and that a special deputy would be sent to conduct them before the grand jury. He said that the term of the grand jury will be extended until such time as the investigation may be completed and including all delays that may be put in the way.

Showdown Likely
He holds that the Chief Executive has no authority to supersede the order of a circuit judge requiring the presence of a convict before the grand jury. Judge H. P. Heflin already has issued an order of this nature. So far the solicitor has won at every point, and it remains to be seen who has the authority over convicts, the executive or the courts.

The Governor has made public the resolution of state Convict Board re-establishing the use of the lash in Alabama convict camps, an action which has brought down the censure of the people of the State on their Governor and their convict board in uncertain terms. Every measure for correcting the unwelcome step,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

He Sanctions Lash



© Underwood & Underwood, New York
W. W. Brandon
Governor of Alabama

POLICE HOLD HEAD OF OKLAHOMA KLAN

N. C. Jewett Arrested as Result of Alleged 1922 Assault—Governor Warns Legislators

OKLAHOMA City, Okla., Sept. 22 (AP)—The net spread by Gov. J. Walton for alleged participants in mob violence has enmeshed N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon, the highest officer of the Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma.

Upon evidence adduced by a military court investigating floggings in Oklahoma under the executive's proclamation of state-wide martial law, Mr. Jewett was arrested here last night by the civil authorities in connection with the assault of E. R. Merriman of Oklahoma City, on the night of March 7, 1922. Mr. Jewett pleaded not guilty to the formal charge of riot and was released on \$1,000 bond. Mr. Merriman was the complainant.

Charging that 68 members of the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature are members of the Ku Klux Klan, Governor Walton declared last night that the proposed session of the House of Representatives which had been called to consider impeachment proceedings would not meet next Wednesday because any such attempt would constitute an unlawful assembly of the Klan under his proclamation of martial law.

He has threatened to imprison any member of the Legislature who attempts to attend an extraordinary session, declaring that Klansmen are the "main agitators" of the movement.

"But the Klan is whipped," the Governor exulted at his "field headquarters" in the executive mansion.

One hundred and eighteen cases of mob violence have been considered by the military court at Tulsa since martial law was invoked there on Aug. 14, officers of the court announced. A number of men, several of whom have admitted membership in the Klan, have been arrested as a result of the court's findings.

A joint commission of military and civil authorities ended its first day's session at Shawnee yesterday, by ordering the arrest of three men for alleged participation in assault on a man there in June, 1922.

PRESIDENT STUDIES RAIL CONSOLIDATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—President Coolidge is studying the railroad situation, but has reached no conclusion in regard to consolidation. It was stated at the White House yesterday. Special significance had been attributed to the visit of Nathan L. Amster of Boston, but the White House spokesman said that many persons came to talk over questions of importance with the President, and that he gave them the opportunity to express their views, but that such visitors were not expected to give the results of the conversation as representing the President's position.

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CHURCH AND STATE SOUND RALLY CALL TO FIGHT DRY FOES

President to See Governors Next Month—Nation Warned of "False Sense of Security"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—State and church of the Nation have united to combat the forces trying to break down the prohibition law of the land. President Coolidge and the Federal Council of Churches have acted.

The President, announcement from the White House says, will hold a conference with the governors of the various states during October to discuss ways and means of closer co-operation between federal and state law enforcement machines.

A call for a rally of the dry forces of the country at the same time was issued by the Federal Council of Churches. The call was signed by 756 men and women including members of Congress, leaders of women's clubs, college heads, merchants and clergymen. A "good citizenship and patriotism conference" will be held, the announcement says, in Washington, Oct. 14, 15 and 16.

The governors will come to Washington for the White House conference, it is stated, following their annual meeting at West Baden, Ind., on Oct. 15.

Wets' Activities Cited

The council points out that while the forces for good have been resting in a false sense of security the liquor interests have been carrying on their campaign to nullify the Constitution.

Among those who signed the council appeal are:

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner; William Jennings Bryan, Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Ohio; Wayne University; Morris Sheppard, (D.) Senator from Texas; L. J. Good, president of Indiana Central College; John M. Moore, chairman of the executive committee, Federal Council of Churches; Dr. John O. Spelman, president of Moran College, Baltimore; Mrs. H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Huston Quin, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.; Anna Gordon, president of National Women's Christian Temperance Union; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York City; Dr. John R. Motter, general secretary of the American Temperance Society; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of New York; John A. Cousins, president of Tufts College; J. Stanley Durkee, president Howard University, Washington, D. C.

A Statement Issued by the Federal Council Said:

The statement is based upon the following serious facts:

First, there is in certain sections an alarming and unnecessary degree of violation of these statutes in particular and a dangerous widespread indifference to all kinds of laws which seem to interfere with so-called "social liberty." For instance, the disregard of the fundamental processes of law enactment and law enforcement, if permitted to go unrestrained, will eventually manifest itself in increased violation of all law and the rule of the mob will become the method of the vicious.

False Propaganda

Third, there is abundant evidence that the enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are propagating an entirely false, concerning the degree of the violation of the prohibitory enactments, the purpose being to change the public mind and bring back the open saloon under the deceptive disguise of legalization, tawdry wine, beer and beer.

Fourth, there is a serious lack of solidarity and eager activity among the leaders of the churches and religious societies in their co-operation with the officials who are sincerely working for the enforcement of these laws.

Fifth, the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are law-abiding citizens; they are unchangeably opposed to violation of laws; they do not respect those who are seeking to break down the Constitution either as bootleggers or those who are illegally buying intoxicating liquors.

In this effort the farmers are being approached with the old arguments relating to wheat prices. Denied by economists, the accusation that acreage formerly growing brewing grains has been changed to wheat since prohibition, with consequent drop in wheat profits, is being reiterated over the State. This is just the charge put forth by the San Francisco Grain Trade Association in a circular sent among national grain associations last June, which The Christian Science Monitor exposed.

At that time the campaign was branded as "nonsense" by Chester Rowell of California, university regent, economist and prominent member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He voiced the opinion of economists when he said of this argument:

The beverage market was never anything more than a minor factor in the use of grains. No wheat was used for brewing very little, compared with the other uses. And even at the low estimate of a dollar's worth of whisky made out of 5 cents' worth of corn, every dollar's worth of corn sold for distillation reduced the purchasing power of the community for other corn products \$20.

Despite this, the wet argument persists, and is being hammered home, for its strength lies not in its truth, but the number of times it is used. Manufacture of industrial alcohol, it is further charged, "which might be of great benefit to farmers in utilizing their wastes is made virtually impossible by the restrictions of the prohibition law."

The extent to which these two wet arguments are being used may be gauged by the fact that copies of a speech by Edwin S. Brouard, (D.)

WISCONSIN WETS ORGANIZE MIGHTY POLITICAL MACHINE TO SHELF DRY LAWMAKERS

Backed by a Liquor Sympathizing and Beer Manufacturing Metropolis, Prohibition Foes Have Carried Fight to Farmer, Laborer and Merchant for Whole Year

Wet Chief Says: "I Expect That We Shall Control the Entire Legislature Next Time"—Drys Believe Senate and Law Enforcement Safe, Despite Threats

The forces enlisted in the fight to break down prohibition enforcement in America have shifted their front. No longer do they expect to sweep the people of the Nation off their feet by shouting loudly just before election time. That a Congress opposed to the Volstead Act cannot be elected by such noisy tactics was the lesson they learned after the votes had been counted in 1922. The new plan of battle calls for a linking up of the elements in every nation of the world opposed to prohibition. It calls for a subtle, whispered campaign, designed to exaggerate the amount of lawlessness and to beat down the morale of the law-abiding through reiteration of the phrase "Prohibition can't be enforced." In a series of articles The Christian Science Monitor will uncover the political and other activities undertaken to prevent enforcement, with nullification efforts, which reveal, by

Senator from Wisconsin, on industrial alcohol and other grain charges were sent out to the number of 200,000 copies.

Laborers Are Approached

The farmers are not the sole target, for the workmen in factories are also approached. Members have been won for the association by solicitation of laboring men going through the plants. This has been largely left to enthusiastic wets within the concerns, and has prospered, or not, according to the zeal and standing of the liquor advocate. Chicago headquarters of the "Veterans of Liberty," the national saloonkeeper organization, has supplied the State with leaflets, showing the record of each congressman on the wet Tucker Bill, which was defeated by dry votes in the Senate, before it could be passed to repeat the state prohibition law.

Propaganda Sample

The leaflets begin with the question "How can a politician know what he stands for when so many people who drink vote dry?" Hereafter votes as you act." The following paragraph shows the style of argument used:

The liberal voters of Wisconsin must remember that if they desire the return of beer and light wines, they must vote for representatives both in Congress and the State Legislature that will grant their request and remember that this is a government that derives its power from the governed—a government of the people, by the people, for the people and not a government controlled by a set of hysterical bigots known as the Anti-Saloon League.

Commence now and be prepared to defeat your enemies at the polls next year.

Dr. Seelman puts Robert M. La Follette (R.) Senator from Wisconsin, in the lead again. He says:

If the question comes before him, we expect Senator La Follette to vote for a liberalization of the Volstead Act. He voted for submission of the Eighteenth Amendment, taking the position that if the states wanted to accept or reject it they should have the opportunity. But since that time he has voted consistently with the liberals.

Within Wisconsin the wet cause has been aided by the present state administration, which is allied to Senator La Follette. The original big fight in the last Legislature came over a search and seizure bill sponsored by H. W. Sachsen, state assemblyman, a wet. It called for restriction of the right of search and seizure. The bill passed the Assembly by a substantial majority but was defeated in the dry Senate.

Drys Are Hopeful

Later Gov. J. J. Blaine, who had vigorously urged passage of this bill, appointed Mr. Sachsen state prohibition commissioner. The Wisconsin division says it is preparing to go to court for a decision in its favor.

From a national standpoint the effort made here to follow New York's footsteps in repealing the state prohibition code in the Tucker Bill attracted more attention. The hold-over dry senators aided to defeat the bill. Dr. Seelman said:

"We are going out to elect congressmen, state senators, and general assemblymen. I expect that we shall control the entire Legislature next term." The next election campaign will be opened within a short time by the Wisconsin division.

On the Sachsen bill the wets won

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public musical program, lobby, 6 to 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Mr. Hopkinson," \$1.50.
Keith—"Vanderbilt," 2.8.
Majestic—"Covered Wagon" (film), 2.15, 3.15.

Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8.20.

St. James—"Nice People," 8.15.

Shubert—"I'll Say She Is," 8.15.

Selwyn—"Runnin' Wild," 8.15.

Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8.15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Boston Common, 8.15.

Community Service of Boston, Inc.: Trip to Norumbega Tower, afternoon.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight—WNA (Boston)—8 to 11, orchestral program.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—7:30, talks on New England, by Prof. C. L. Garvin.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WBAF (New York City)—7:30 to 11, vocal, instrumental and orchestral concert.

WJZ (New York)—6:30, "Circle Wright Stories," 6:30, violin recital, 7:30, "Harper Brothers Literary Minutes," 8:30, soprano concert, 9:30, popular song program.

WOB (Newark)—6:30, soprano and piano recital.

WRC (Washington)—7, children's hour.

Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—11 a. m. and 6:45 p. m., church services.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30 p. m., talk on music of Greater Boston, Federation of Churches; musical program.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WBAF (New York City)—5:30 to 6:30 p. m., interdenominational church services, 7:30 to 9 p. m., musical program from Capitol Theatre, 9 to 10, organ recital.

WBZ (Springfield)—6 to 6:30 p. m., vespers services, 8:30, church services.

WJZ (New York City)—11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., church services, 5:30 p. m., "Bubble Book Stories," 8:30, "The Analyst's Talk for Business Men," 8:15, orchestra concert, 10, "Reminiscences of a Professor."

WGJ (Schenectady)—11:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., church services, 4:30 p. m., lecture, "Christian Science, The Religion and Practice," by Dr. Andrew J. Graham of Boston, Mass., member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Exempted from unsolicited letters and sample marker for a stamp.

G. J. KORDULA

1916 Cedar Road, Sta. F., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

AD CLUB MEMBERS BEGIN TO ASSEMBLE

Delegates From All Over New England Gathering for Fourth Annual Convention

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22 (Special)

—Members of the New England Association of Advertising Clubs, which opens its fourth annual convention in this city tomorrow afternoon, were arriving from all points today, and the Maine Publicity Bureau in Longfellow Square, where the delegates are registering, is having its hands full in looking after the visitors.

The opening session will be held Sunday afternoon at City Hall, with R. A. Tooney, president of the Worcester Advertising Club, as chairman.

The program will consist of community singing, an organ recital on the Kotzschmar memorial organ by Edwin H. Lemare, municipal organist, and an address by the Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, pastor of the State Street Congregational Church.

Monday morning will be given over largely to addresses from Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine; Charles S. Chaplin, Mayor of Portland; John Calvin Stevens, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; and Harold O'Keefe, president of the Portland Advertising Club. Chester I. Campbell, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association and chairman of the New England district, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, will respond.

"How We Build New England Business" will be the general topic Monday afternoon, with brief talks from representatives of various industrial activities. The afternoon session will conclude with an address on "What New England Retailers Need," by Edward L. Greene, manager of the Boston Better Business Commission. In the evening there will be an entertainment.

The sessions will continue through Tuesday and end on Tuesday evening with the fourth annual banquet at the Congress Square Hotel. Prof. Austin H. McCormick of Bowdoin College will preside and the speakers will be E. St. Elmo Lewis, vice-president and manager, Campbell-Ewald Company, New York City; Dr. S. Turner Foster, New Haven, Conn., subject—"The World's Greatest Salesman"; Lou E. Holland, president, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

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NEWSPAPER "ADS" TESTED BY STRIKE

New York Merchants Prove Value to Business of Press Publicity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—"If the newspaper publishers shall succeed in securing the loyalty of their workers as an outcome of the pressmen's strike, the community can well afford to pay the cost," said the president of a leading dry goods concern of New York to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "But there can be no doubt," he observed, "that the strike has caused harm to business, owing to the cessation of publicity, even if the damage cannot be immediately assessed." As far as the affairs of his own institution go, he declared that the figures for the days of the strike show no remarkable falling off from those of the corresponding days of September a year ago. "The press," he added, "is so important an instrumentality for conveying information from the trader to the public, that it cannot be interrupted without loss."

The strike, according to an official of an organization of dry goods dealers, has not by any means blasted business, though it has caused difficulties. People, in this official's view, buy things because they want them, not because they see them advertised. They do, however, go to this or that shop to make their purchases because of goods offered that correspond to their needs and prices quoted there according to their notion of values.

Men will buy an automobile, he explained, because they want one; though when it comes to decide on the make, they will take the guidance of an advertisement. A woman will buy a gown because she wants it, but she may go to a half price sale that she sees advertised when she actually makes the purchase.

An official of another organization of dealers declared that the strike was one of the best things that could have happened to let the managers of department stores see just what newspapers advertising amounts to. He expressed the opinion that they had all suffered, but he remarked that they had enjoyed an unusual opportunity of testing the effectiveness of window displays and placard announcements. He observed that one shop on Broadway had posted on its delivery wagons a notice: "No ads in the papers, but come to the store and see what we have."

A contract signed by the publishers and the International Pressmen's Union yesterday acted to dissolve the local union, with the assurance that differences in the future would be settled by arbitration with the higher officers. The contract also provided for a 41-hour week for night shifts and 45-hour week for day shifts. It carried a revised pay scale as follows:

Men in charge of day work, \$54 a week; journeymen on day work, \$48 a week; juniors on day work, \$32 a week; men in charge of night work, \$51 a week; journeymen on night work, \$35; juniors on night work, \$35.

500,000 REFUGEES

IN JAPAN HOUSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—More than 500,000 Japanese refugees are now adequately housed in Tokyo, according to advices received at the Japanese Embassy here. The situation has so far improved that some of the refugees are said to have left the barracks erected by the emergency relief bureau for private homes or other shelter.

Under the Imperial urgency ordinance, the Embassy reports, tax relief amounting to about \$60,000,000 is being raised. The Cabinet has decided to utilize the relief fund from general sources in the Government's hands as follows: Food, 5,500,000 yen; clothing, 5,000,000 yen. The balance of the fund will be expended for temporary bath houses, emergency hospitals, public markets, poorhouses, and refugees.

WOMEN'S PRISON FARM IS WILLEBRANDT TOPIC

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant Attorney-General, and others interested in the care of women prisoners, urged that an industrial farm of at least 500 acres to care for a minimum population of 700 be established, located at the most convenient point for the delivery of prisoners from all parts of the United States; and a resolution to that effect was adopted unanimously at a conference of united prison and social organizations held at the offices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

Mrs. Willebrandt and Heber H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons, explained the difficulties confronting the Department of Justice in dealing with women sentenced by the federal courts. Among these is the diversity of state laws and prison

We shall be delighted to show you the new

Printzess Coats and Suits

The new printzess garments find expression in these long straight-line Silhouettes.

Prices range from
\$45.00 to \$149.75

John L. MacInnes Co.
Opposite City Hall, Worcester.
WORCESTER, MASS.

regulations which make it practically impossible satisfactorily to "farm out" the woman prisoners sentenced by federal courts.

The most serious impediment is the refusal of practically all state authorities to accept any more woman prisoners. Most of the state prisons are full. Mrs. Willebrandt made vigorous efforts to have a federal institution for women established during the last session of Congress, and was supported in her endeavors by Warren G. Harding, but the appropriation failed.

The situation, which was at that time represented by her as being most serious, is growing worse. There is no adequate way of providing for these women.

FIUME SETTLEMENT SAID TO BE REACHED

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 22.—The reply of Nicholas Pashitch, Premier of Jugoslavia, to Benito Mussolini's letter has been delivered, but its contents have been kept secret. The Agenzia Volt publishes a semiofficial note stating that Mr. Pashitch had expressed the wish that direct negotiations had been continued with the view of arriving at an agreement, which would not only settle the Flume problem, but at the same time foster better relations between Italy and Jugoslavia.

Mr. Pashitch's letter marks a most important step toward a settlement of the dispute. Conversations have been resumed and yesterday's interview between Mr. Antonovich and Signor Mussolini lasted for three hours.

In the course of a conversation a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Mr. Antonovich, the latter declared that the outlook was brighter, especially on the moderate press of both countries favored the progress of negotiations. Reports current of an imminent meeting between Mr. Pashitch and Signor Mussolini lasted for three hours. The Monitor representative learns from a trustworthy source that an agreement has been reached by which the city of Plume is to be annexed to Italy, whilst the Port Baros Delta is to pass under the sovereignty of Jugoslavia, which furthermore is to have a free zone port at Flume.

JURY SYSTEM BILLS STUDIED

District attorneys from various parts of Massachusetts conferred today with Jay R. Benton, Attorney General of the State, on what action to take before the recess committee of the Legislature which is investigating the jury system in Massachusetts.

The question of bootlegging offenders also came up in the meeting, and it was agreed that no hard and fast rules could be set down but that each case would have to be prosecuted on its own merit.

Arthur K. Reading, district attorney for Middlesex County, said that in his county no mercy would be shown to convicted offenders of the prohibition law and that jail sentences would be pressed for.

It was announced that the decision in regard to jury duty would be made to the commission next Wednesday.

The special recess committee will hold four hearings next week, starting Tuesday with the registrars of voters of 16 eastern cities on Tuesday, Attorney-General Jay R. Benton and the district attorneys of the various counties on Wednesday, the registrars of voters of the remaining 16 cities on Thursday, closing on Friday with selection of representative towns selected from each county.

Because of the variation in the selection of jury lists and drawing of jurors, the commission is desirous of ascertaining the various methods and then recommend to the Legislature the adoption of a uniform system.

The commission has already heard

the election commissioners of Boston

and the registrars of Chelsea, Revere

and Winthrop and have learned that

different methods are employed in each of the municipalities in the selection and drawing of jurors.

PEAT INDUSTRY PROPOSED

That an effort will be made to dig dry and market peat in Massachusetts as a substitute for coal was indicated today when Frank N. Foss of Fitchburg, Frank Fletcher of Rockton and Walter C. Nichols of Boston met as a contractor for the Republic Fuel Company, Incorporated, of Boston. The charter authorizes the corporation to acquire lands and manufacture peat, charcoal and similar substances. The concern is capitalized at \$250,000.

FUND FOR JAPAN NOW \$245,661

Contributions for Japanese relief received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, to noon today total \$245,661.22.

Denholm & McKay Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Imported French Hats
Personally Selected by Our
Representative in Paris

Original models by Maria Guy, Lewis,
Louison, Talbot, and other great French
houses, \$25, \$35, \$45, \$65

Also many hats from big New York houses,
\$10, \$15, \$20, \$25

Matron's Hats for Daytime Wear

in Autumn
Appropriate, nutritious and smartness
are equally prominent qualities in these
Autumn Hats for matron.

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street, Worcester

Do you know that we can telegraph
orders for flowers and plants for you
all over the world?

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following
news stands in

Worcester, Mass.:

A. W. Andrews..... 692 Main St.

The Bancroft Hotel..... Franklin St.

The Brown Supply Co. 110 Main St.

E. E. Evans Co. 482 Main St.

S. P. Hardings..... 503 Main St.

The Jones Supply Co. 996 Main St.

Jones-Mannix Co. 501 Main St.

Chas. F. Sanders..... 548 Main St.

E. T. Stowes..... 694½ Main St.

Gulbransen Player-Pianos

A Gulbransen becomes a part of the family, because everybody can play it and produce wonderful music from it. Its prices, too, are STANDARD—\$495 to \$700, the same everywhere—to everybody.

MARCELLUS ROPER CO.

"The Best of Everything in Music"

284 Main Street, WORCESTER, MASS.

With Women Holding 345 Offices Connecticut League Seeks More

Organization in Report on Town Activities Points Out
That There Are No Women Tree Wardens

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (Special)—Three hundred and forty-five women are serving in every elective office in town government in Connecticut, according to a bulletin just issued by the Connecticut League of Women Voters, which has taken a census of the situation and urges women to extend their activities in the political field to an even greater degree during the coming municipal and town elections. The bulletin says:

No women are to be found in some administrative town positions such as town constable, town collector, town warden. No selectman as yet has instructed a woman "with the care and control of all public shade trees" as the statute enjoins. But with knickers everything is possible. Besides, the league doubts whether men tree wardens are to be found.

But in township elective offices, the league finds that the voters this past year have intrusted to women every responsibility within their power to confer.

Selectmen in Three Places

Selectmen? Yes, there are three, in cities where their chief task is making voters. Sarah J. Grant is selectman in Bridgeport, Catherine M. Cunningham in New Haven, Mary Fitzgerald in New Haven. In the other 1,475 towns as yet there is no "selectwoman" with the multiplicity of duties falling to that hour.

However, the varied and detailed tasks of the town clerk have been intrusted to women in numerous places. Ansonia, Canton, Meriden, Hartford, Wilton, Plainville, Stratford, Wilton and Waterbury.

Women assessors as yet are not so popular. (Neither are men, for that matter: nobody loves an assessor.) In West Haven Harriet E. Glynn holds this courageous office, the only woman town assessor. However, two other women serve in this position, Emma D. Mead in Middletown and Alice D. Stoughton in Willimantic.

On boards of relief, which listen to the people who complain about the valuations made by the assessors, women in four towns—Plainfield, Sharon, Southbury, and West Haven.

It may be a surprise to some to learn that a group of towns have given weighty financial responsibility to

women. This is in line with the increase of women as cashiers and tellers in city banks. The town treasurer in Burlington is Anna L. Hinman, and in Durham Blanche A. Thayer. Seven women function as tax collectors in Columbia, Coventry, Cromwell, Farmington, Glastonbury, New Haven, Union.

Auditors, who examine financial ac-

counts and reports, are comparatively numerous among the gentler sex. No less than 14 towns employ them, and in Lyme both the auditors are women.

One Woman Constable

Most readers will be willing to wager a reasonable sum that as a constable, there is no such Connecticut lady. The warden is lost. She exists in the person of Julia A. Perkins of Ansonia.

She is the duty of grand juries to

diligently inquire after and make complaint of all crimes and misdemeanors that shall come to their knowledge.

Frequently they act as prosecutors for

the justice of the peace. For these

cases to be passed upon by the state

convict board only. It was under the authority of this resolution, passed after the insurrection took place, that the punishment was administered to the "ring leaders." The resolution as adopted follows:

Whereas the State Board of Convict supervisors is desirous of using every possible method for the reformation and safety of convicts and that those convicts who are confined be given every opportunity for such reformation which is compatible with the safety of themselves and other fellow convicts;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of convict supervisors that the punishment be abandoned or discontinued as far as possible; that the board be given the power to make inquiry into the conduct of grand juries to

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SHOE WORKERS' PEACE PACT IS ONLY PARTIALLY RATIFIED

Lynn Committee's Plan to Save Industry Upset by Action of Joint Council

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Efforts of the shoe workers' peace committee, an unofficial organization, to bring about a more settled condition in the local shoe industry, were upset today by the refusal of the Joint Council of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America to ratify the plan of the committee in two of its three recommendations and the announcement by the Cruise-Sullivan Company, employing 400 workers, with a weekly payroll averaging \$10,000, that it would cut no more shoes in this city.

Officials of the company left Lynn today to close an option on two factories in Westboro and the concern will move at once, it was stated. As a preliminary to its decision the concern attempted to call a meeting of its shops' crew with the general officers of the Amalgamated, at which it was planned to present an ultimatum contingent on its remaining in Lynn.

Walter B. Fogarty, general president, notified the firm today that the joint council refused to sanction such a meeting, and this rebuff precipitated the decision of the concern to make shoes elsewhere.

In the face of constant interruption of work by alleged illegal walkouts over petty grievances, the manufacturers have found themselves utterly unable to make shoes and assure their delivery on dates specified. The Amalgamated officials, they say, have been hopelessly at sea in coping with recalcitrant members of the union.

The lasters recently openly defied the authority of the general organization, went on strike and secured a 17 per cent increase in wages without the aid of the general union.

Agents of the Cutters' and Stitchers' Union last night pleaded with the Joint Council to adopt the three recommendations of the peace committee which consisted of the general president and general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated and the president and secretary of the joint council.

They pointed out that something must be done at once or more concerns would move from the city. The Gregory Read Company lease is about to terminate and the concern is said to be seeking factory space elsewhere.

General President Fogarty likewise pleaded with the joint council delegates, but they held firmly to their position.

The plan to give the peace committee disciplinary power to adjust grievances and punish workers who violate agreements was similarly turned down. The council also rejected the plan to permit the manu-

facturers unrestricted work Saturdays, in order to catch up on their orders.

The third recommendation, that no more wage increases be demanded at present, was accepted with the provision that it should not affect the demand of the packing room workers who yesterday put in a bid for a 30 per cent increase, affecting nearly 700 workers.

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION ENDS

Plans Under Consideration for Broadening Scope

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Enriched with the broadly educational features that have pleased hundreds of thousands during the week, the Eastern States Exposition drew an extra large crowd on the closing day, the industrial population taking advantage of the half holiday to take in its sights. Interest in the fair has been so strong this year that A. W. Gilbert, state Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, announced that plans were under consideration for broadening the scope of the exposition in future years.

The cordial response that is being made from the south and west to the opportunities extended, and especially the complimentary tributes from the Argentine delegates, have impressed the exposition managers with the possibilities offered for developing the fair on national and international lines. This is in recognition of the point that the eastern states are now looking more and more to foreign trade to maintain and expand their business, and New England may logically be viewed as a place of entry for products of South American and other countries.

One of the most promising things about the exposition, it is felt, is the important part that boys' and girls' organizations of various kinds play in its activities, and this has been more broadly in evidence this year than ever before. On the occasion of boys' and girls' day yesterday more than 25,000 youngsters passed through the gates and with adults made up an attendance of 59,814.

Many prizes were awarded to juvenile participants in the course of the day. Peggy Keith of Virginia, called America's most distinguished farm girl, was given the Elk's trophy.

TWILIGHT TALES

A Business Transaction

ALMOST anybody has an aunt, but it is a rare thing to have an aunt who has a store. John had such an aunt, and her store was right in the house she lived in. When a customer opened the door, it rang a bell, and John's aunt, wherever she might be in the house, heard it ring, and came hurrying to wait on him. And it didn't make any difference what the customer wanted, whether it was a spool of thread, or a package of pins, or a pound of butter, or a cent's worth of delicious candy. John's aunt had it. Of course, if the customer wanted a suit of clothes, or a wheelchair, or something like that, he had to go somewhere else; but there were more things in John's aunt's store than John had ever been able to count.

Aunt Jane is small.
And very neat.
She lives on the corner
Of Something Street.

She lives in a house
That's all right.
A hundred years old.
And maybe more.

And there in the house
She keeps a shop.
With a sign on the door
To make you stop.

You can buy provisions
And candy, too.
And a spool of cotton
Or bottle of glue.

When John visited his aunt he tended shop, and his aunt paid him 5 cents' worth of delicious candy a day. Sometimes he took his salary in chocolate drops and sometimes in gumdrops, and sometimes in peppermints, and all these delicious candies were a cent apiece, or six for 5 cents.

One day, when John was tending store, the door opened and the bell rang and in came a very small customer. He was such a small customer that, when he stood on the platform in front of the candy case, he could just look over the top. And when John stood on a box on the other side of

"O! O! O!" said the customer:
"I've lost my penny." And he looked so distressed that John felt sorry for him.

"I tell you what," said John. "I'll trust you for that penny. And I'll subtract one chocolate drop from my salary for today; and, when you get another penny, you come and give it to me, and then I'll add a chocolate drop to my salary for that day."

So the customer ate a chocolate drop, and John explained to his aunt what he had done, and his aunt gave him only five pieces of delicious candy that day for his salary. But the very next day the customer came back with a penny, and then John's aunt gave him seven pieces of delicious candy.



ECONOMY IN PIANO BUYING

Never judge piano economy by the first cost of the instrument. The true measure of economy is the degree of satisfaction it brings you over a period of years. A MATHUSHEK is not the lowest priced instrument you can buy—but it is the result of a long period of faithful service and high degree of satisfaction it gives. It is by far the most economical. You can buy it and expect our large showing of Grands, Uprights and Players. We have instruments to meet every need.

MATHUSHEK Instruments may be bought on convenient terms—and we will take your old Piano in part payment.

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79 Alexander Ave. 37 West 37th St.
NEW YORK

"Say it with flowers"

A. WARENDOFF
Florist

3 STORES

1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Ave.
and at Hotel Astor
NEW YORK CITY

BETTER FACILITIES PROMISED SCHOOLS

Disclosures in Providence Result in Steps to Provide More Funds for Education

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22 (Special)—Positive assurance of the bridging of the chasm between the municipal authorities on finance and those on education, existing for years to the manifest detriment of the public school system, is given in the announcement by B. Thomas Potter, president of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the committee on finance, that he will ask for an investigation. It is generally charged that the inability of the school committee to impress the finance committee with the necessity for adopting modern policies has been the cause of an under-financing of the school system, which this year is evidenced by a big deficit at the opening of schools.

The advocates of old-age pensions know that in Massachusetts they have a hard contest ahead of them if they are to have it favored by the present commission on pensions which is to report to the next Legislature. Mr. Lloyd George was leader in the contest for old age pensions in 1908 when the problem was before the British House of Commons. He is held to be the world's foremost authority on the subject.

The proponents for the old-age pension system in this State have communicated with the Welsh statesmen, and their negotiations have carried to such a stage that it is said that there are bright prospects that they will consent to come here.

Another feature of the old-age pension campaign will be the propaganda employed by using motion pictures illustrating the need of such a system in this State. A reel has been prepared depicting the career of a peddler living on his meager earnings and finally having to take to an almshouse. The picture of Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania signing that State's old age pension law will be shown on the screen.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles is working for the passage of a Massachusetts old-age pension law and it is this society which is negotiating with Mr. Lloyd George for a series of American lectures.

The sentiment for the measure is gaining in interest in the State.

The nonconformist old-age pension measure passed one reading in the House last year. This was the first time it ever advanced that far in this State.

Opponents of the plan used great influence and the bill was killed over 20 years ago.

Unofficial inquiry shows other re-

sults which aldermen and councilmen

asserted to show a condition which

even the most casual observer could

have found out with little serious ef-

fort. This includes the vouching for

statement that children throughout

Providence schools are still studying

geography from textbooks published

before the World War; that European

maps are still in common use which

were published during the reign of

Queen Victoria, and that maps of the

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The Week in Dublin

PEOPLE here have no doubt that one of the objects of the delegation which presented Ireland's application for admission to the League of Nations is to educate League opinion in a sympathetic understanding of the Free State's case. The Government Party argues that if the English and Northern Government should refuse to appoint their commissioners, or if the boundary negotiations reached a deadlock—as is not altogether impossible—the Free State can exercise its "sovereign rights" (!) and put the matter to the League. Legally there can be no final financial adjustment between England and the Free State, as provided for in the treaty, until the boundary is defined; but on the other hand the Free State Government would be sorely embarrassed if, in return, England insisted on an immediate squaring of accounts—also as provided in the treaty!

The Irish Government believes Ireland's status will improve in the eyes of the nations by joining the League, and that the step is an excellent piece of propaganda. It also shows the anti-treaty faction how free the country is! Senator Douglas, who handled the League of Nations Bill when it was passing through the Senate, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he considered membership of the League very advantageous for purposes of international co-operation.

Some close observers of Irish politics and thinking see signs of another "split" on the horizon. Last year it was between the extremists (the militarist Republicans) and the disciples of the peaceful methods and constitutional, if controversial, patriotism advocated by Arthur Griffith. The election results show that William T. Cosgrave's old Cabinet is returned in toto, confirming the belief that law and order have got the upper hand. What then? Already there are signs of a reaction in favor of the old Unionist landlord! There are at least two ex-Unionists elected for the Dail; there are ex-Unionists in the Government offices. And it is often noticeable that when it comes to choosing between an ex-Nationalist and an ex-Unionist, there is a tendency to choose the lat-

CHINESE FINANCIAL EXPERTS TO STUDY PROBLEM OF DEBTS

By Special Cable

PEKING, Sept. 22.—The new financial readjustment commission was inaugurated on Wednesday. Dr. W. W. Yen is chairman, and the other members include the ministers of Finance, Communications and Foreign Affairs, also, the heads of previous financial commissions superseded by this and several foreign advisors. Dr. Yen, in an exclusive interview, states that the first task of the commission will be to find out the exact status of the present Chinese foreign and domestic debts, including the actual amounts received from loans. It is expected this will take three months. Then the commission will work out a readjustment or consolidation plan, probably including a scaling down of the face value of some debts to correspond with amounts received. This will take one month.

Finally, an attempt will be made to work out a plan of budgeting Chinese national income and expenses, introducing a strict audit system. This will take three months.

Dr. Yen was appointed head of this commission in July. The comment on the prospects under his leadership is all favorable. The commission is entirely outside factional politics. Its principal purpose is to get information about China's financial obligations, resources and proposed program for the settlement of debts.

SAN FRANCISCO FETES AS RELIEF SHIP SAILS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22 (Staff Correspondence)—Public ceremony at Pier 40 attended the sailing of the Vega, United States Navy supply ship, with 5604 tons of relief supplies to Japan. Robert B. Hale, chairman of the executive committee of the general citizen's committee of San Francisco for Japanese relief, and chairman of the Japanese relations committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, acted as master of ceremonies in presenting the Vega's cargo, the last of five to be sent from this port.

Expressions of friendship and good will for the people of Japan were voted by Mayor James Rolph, Charles W. Fay, chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Col. Bert Coldwell, president of the Chamber of Commerce responding. Ujiro Cyama, Consul-General of Japan, expressed the gratitude of his country.

TWO MEXICAN STATES MUST BALLOT AGAIN

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22 (AP)—A decided stand by the Federal Government in favor of orderly state elections is seen here in the announcement by Daniel Benitez, Acting Secretary of the Interior, that the Executive will not recognize either contestants claiming victory in the gubernatorial elections in the states of San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon.

The Government has ordered the Senate to select provisional governors for these states and to arrange for new elections as soon as possible.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 22 (AP)—Raoul Madero is the latest to announce his candidacy for the presidency of the Republic. In his platform, he advocates inauguration of a parliamentary system of government to supplant the Constitution now in force.

ation of an entirely Gaelic Ireland—an attitude which does more to alienate the Belfast Government than anything else—and the men who, like the ex-Unionists, want free trade and the opening up of the country by any one—be he Irish or foreign—with the available capital? Such a split would be between the narrow nationalists and the progressive internationals. Mr. Cosgrave tends to favor the latter. The big battle will come when the promised education reforms are brought before the Dail—the battle between the clerics and the anti-clerics.

MINE OWNER DENIES AFRICA'S MINERAL RESOURCES DWINDLING

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—In an interview with Sir Joseph Robinson, the wealthiest mine owner in South Africa, this morning, regarding the statement of the Government engineer here that the gold mines in South Africa are being worked out rapidly, Sir Joseph said:

I have tramped and prospected for

miles in South Africa and I know spots untouched by pick and shovel that are bound to yield gold. There are two reefs outside the present one on the Rand untouched, also great possibilities in the Transvaal. Every day along the coast in the southwest small diamonds are washed up by the sea, proving that diamondiferous soil exists under the sea. It is necessary that the mines be freed from the heavy taxation which is now crippling production. South Africa possesses native labor to the extent of 3,000,000, enabling cheap working of the mines.

Discussing reparations Sir Joseph said he was amused at the press statements that General Smuts was going

to Europe to settle the problem. "The best brains in Europe have failed," he said, "why can Smuts succeed? I predict he will fail as Wilson failed in Europe."

QUEBEC AUTOMOBILES INCREASE

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for taking care of Japanese refugees who will reach here shortly are being made by the federal immigration authorities in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, following the receipt of a cable from the British Consul at Kobe, urging that the victims of recent earthquakes and fires in Japan be given refuge in British Columbia.

CANADA TO CARE FOR JAPANESE REFUGEES

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for taking care of Japanese refugees who will reach here shortly are being made by the federal immigration authorities in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, following the receipt of a cable from the British Consul at Kobe, urging that the victims of recent earthquakes and fires in Japan be given refuge in British Columbia.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street

Gowns of Rare Charm

ready for immediate use

Made in New York, although not a few of them betray their Paris inspiration, the many beautiful originations displayed in the Women's Ready-to-wear Department may be accepted as authentic presentations of the Autumn mode.

Splendor is the keynote—and upon it innumerable symphonies have been composed. Here are gowns of shimmering gold and silver; of metal brocade; of velvet-embossed chiffon; and of velvet brocade. There are beaded gowns that are genuine works of art; and there are gowns in whose success luxurious furs play a conspicuous and lovely part. And, in addition to these gowns for formal wear, there are charming frocks for every hour of the day—all of them in the latest mode, and all of them ready to put on.

(Third Floor)

Corsets and Brassières

recently arrived from Paris

The chic silhouette is so dependent upon correct corseting that no one can hope to attain the first without securing the second.

The new Corsets and Brassières evolved by the leading French designers follow the svelte lines required by the dominant mode in costume, and are charmingly and appropriately developed—the Corsets, in batiste, etamine, brochés and elastic; the Brassières, in linen, all-over embroidery and other attractive materials.

(Second Floor)

Special for Monday

A Seasonable Offering of Silk Hand Bags

(featuring imported moirés and striped silks) of excellent quality and in desirable models

presenting exceptional values at

\$2.95 & 4.25

(Novelty Jewelry Department, First Floor)

Furs of Character

in Garments of distinction

The new models displayed in the Fur Department introduce many phases of style, but all have at least three characteristics in common—beauty, grace and luxuriousness.

Of the many exquisite creations on view, some are of the Wrap order, while others indicate a tendency toward closer-fitting effects. Mink, Sable, Ermine (in colors as well as its own lovely white), Broadtail (in black, bronze and gun-metal), Russian Astrakhan (more familiarly, Karakul), Kolinsky, Squirrel and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) are all requisitioned for fashioning these various models.

The Department makes a special feature of Natural Silver Fox Neckpieces, showing them at many attractive prices.

(Third Floor)

Imported Lingerie

for women of discriminating taste

From France, Belgium, Italy and the East have come new and appealing selections of dainty underthings, cleverly fashioned of the most desirable fabrics and variously adorned with hand-wrought embroideries and laces.

Many novel and interesting style developments are revealed, among them being the new long-waisted combination of camisole with pantalon (designed for wearing with the straight-line type of gown) which has come to New York by way of Paris. This graceful garment is shown both in silk and batiste, and in either medium is attractive as well as utilitarian.

(Second Floor)

Fashionable Hosiery

for mondaine and débutante

The new shades—the correct textures—find generous representation in the Autumn assortments of silk hosiery; and the prices are as attractive as the hosiery

Silk Hose with lisle tops and soles; chiffon weight per pair \$1.95

All-silk Hose; chiffon and medium weights per pair \$2.75 & 3.95

All-silk Hose; chiffon weight per pair \$4.75 to 11.50

(First Floor)

SWEETSER LEADS IN GOLF FINAL

2 Up on M. R. Marston at End of Morning Play at Flossmoor Country Club

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—J. W. Sweetser of the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., is today defending his title of United States amateur golf champion in the final 36 holes at the Flossmoor Country Club against M. R. Marston of the Pine Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, who yesterday reached the finals in the national championship for the first time.

On the golf exhibited thus far in the tournament, Sweetser is the favorite for the title, although Marston exhibited some of the finest golf of the meet on Wednesday when he eliminated R. T. Jones Jr. of the Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, national open champion. Outside of one round in the qualification Sweetser has shot persistently under 80.

Playing conditions were good as they began the match. The course was heavy, but there was hardly any wind.

Hole One, 518 Yards, Par 5—Sweetser drove 200 yards, and his ball landed on the edge of a trap short of the green and Sweetser pulled to a sand pit 20 yards shorter. Marston's second was 10 yards from the cup, while Marston chipped 10 feet short. Sweetser had a hole for birdie and it was halved in 5.

Hole Two, 212 Yards, Par 3—Both iron-to-sand shots reached the green. Sweetser 15 feet to the right near a trap and Marston eight feet closer to the hole. They halved in par.

Hole Three, 552 Yards, Par 5—Their drives were side by side, 230 yards out. Sweetser hit out onto a bank in 2. Marston reached the fair edge 45 feet from the flag. Sweetser pitched to within three feet of the pin and his ball jumped back two feet from the back spin. Marston was eight feet short on his downhill putt, but holed his par 5 and halved when Sweetser missed his five-foot putt.

Hole Four, 342 Yards, Par 4—Their 230-yard drives were even again, but Marston, playing the odd, pushed his ball to the bottom of the bank of the terrace green, while Sweetser was straight on. 20 feet short. Marston pitched eight feet past the flag, while Sweetser grazed the cup. Marston ran two feet over and lost 5 to 4, and Marston missed twice, taking 7 to Sweetser's 5.

Hole Five, 447 Yards, Par 4—After 260-yard drives, Sweetser pitched to within five feet of the cup while Marston struck short but trickled up to within 4 feet. Marston's putt missed by a foot and Sweetser also missed, halving in 4.

Hole Six, 417 Yards, Par 4—Sweetser sliced to the woods in the bow of the dog leg, while Marston pulled to the rough. Marston was so close to the fence he could not get a stance and played out-of-bounds with his putts going only five feet and was short in 5. Sweetser was behind a tree and had to chip out 50 yards at an angle. He pitched 20 feet short while Marston's fourth was 12 feet over the cup. Sweetser was two feet to the right in 4 and Marston missed twice, taking 7 to Sweetser's 5.

Hole Seven, 129 Yards, Par 3—Sweetser's pitch was 25 feet over, while Marston narrowly missed the brink of the pond and was 18 feet short. Sweetser was six feet short in 2, while Marston ran over a foot and laid a stymie which Sweetser escaped to putt but missed, taking 4 and was 2.

Hole Eight, 255 Yards, Par 4—Marston outdrove Sweetser 10 yards, greeting 240 yards and after the latter pitched 40 feet short of the pin, Marston ran up to 12 feet of the cup. Sweetser bobbed the cup with his long putt and Marston was in for a birdie 3 and squared the match.

Hole Nine, 387 Yards, Par 4—Marston again outdrove Sweetser, getting 230 yards uphill. Sweetser was on in 22 feet to the left, while Marston overran the green and was 20 yards over the cup. Marston ran up eight feet to the pin, but again stayed out. Sweetser tried to English around it and failed, but won and was 1 up. The count: Sweetser, out 5 3 5 4 4 7 3 3 5 4 38 Marston, out 5 3 5 4 4 7 3 3 5 4 38

Hole Ten, 490 Yards, par 5—Sweetser drove 240 yards straight while Marston pulled to the rough. Both were short in 2 and Marston was just on in 3. 40 feet beyond Sweetser's ball a couple of feet. Marston ran six feet past the cup, while Sweetser was five feet short. Both holed and halved in 3.

Hole Eleven, 177 Yards, Par 3—Sweetser's pitch was 25 feet beyond the flag, while Marston landed high and ran beyond Sweetser's ball a couple of feet. Marston ran six feet past the cup, while Sweetser was five feet short. Both holed and halved in 3.

Hole Twelve, 482 Yards, Par 5—Both elected to play iron shots of the creek and Sweetser was straight, but Marston pushed to the far side of a cop bumper and had to drop his ball in a ravine braced to the top of the hill. 80 yards short, while Sweetser pushed his second to the rough almost hole high. They pitched to within eight feet. Marston laid half a stymie and they halved in par.

Hole Thirteen, 115 Yards, Par 3—Sweetser pitched to within 12 feet of the cup while Marston was 30 feet over. Marston ran his sidehill putt three feet over and Sweetser holed for a birdie 2 and was 2 up.

Hole Fourteen, 233 Yards, Par 4—Their drives were even, about 225 yards. Sweetser was 15 feet beyond the goal in 2, while Marston pitched to within three feet of the pin, failed to hold the turf and slipped 22 feet over, but he holed it for a birdie while Sweetser missed and was 1 up.

Hole Fifteen, 144 yards, par 4—Marston drove well down the center, while Sweetser pulled to the rough almost behind a tree; but he went after the green 220 yards away with an iron, and landed 12 feet to the left of the flag. Marston's second was 40 feet over the cup, but he lacked only two inches of holing, and they halved in

4, when Sweetser's putt slipped between the hole and Marston's ball. Hole Sixteen, 357 Yards, Par 4—Marston sliced to deep grass 10 yards short of Sweetser's straight drive and was short of the green in 2, while Sweetser was 25 feet straight beyond the flag. Marston was 10 feet short in 3, while Jess all but holed his third. Marston missed his putt and was 2 down.

FLOSSMOOR COUNTRY CLUB, Homewood, Ill., Sept. 21 (Special)—J. W. Sweetser of the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., is today defending his title of United States amateur golf champion in the final 36 holes at the Flossmoor Country Club against M. R. Marston of the Pine Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, who yesterday reached the finals in the national championship for the first time.

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Playing conditions were good as they began the match. The course was heavy, but there was hardly any wind.

Hole One, 518 Yards, Par 5—Sweetser drove 230 yards, and his ball landed on the edge of a trap short of the green and Sweetser pulled to a sand pit 20 yards shorter. The champion niblicked to 15 feet over the cup, while Marston chipped 10 feet short. Sweetser had a hole for birdie and it was halved in 5.

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Ruth Adjudged the Most Worthy Player

Committee of Writers Picks Successor to Sisler's Crown

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Both contestants had as hard a campaign to get to the final as the champion, stringing through and neither left any doubt as to his outstanding superiority. The draw could hardly have had a more fascinating issue, the champion defending the title against a player who never before made a formidable bid for national honors.

In defense of his crown, Sweetser conquered Albert Seckel of Riverside, Ill., in the first round; S. D. Herron of Chicago, 1919 champion, in the second; J. P. Guilford of Boston, 1921 champion, in the third; and E. T. Collins of Chicago, 1922 champion, in the fourth.

Like Marston, Sweetser had to dispose of R. A. Gardner, former Yale varsity track captain and national amateur golf champion in 1909 and 1915, and he did it with remarkable ease by a score of 8 and 7. Marston met D. Quimby of the Woodstock Club, Andover, Mass., in the other semifinal round match and he defeated the national open champion of 1913 and amateur title holder of 1914 in a hard-fought match 3 and 2.

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SENTIMENT IN WALL STREET IS CONFUSED

Observers Unable to Account for Continued Weak Tone of Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (Special)—The stock market has been so much mixed the greater part of this week that it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the controlling factors. Broadly speaking, the trend was downward. This was particularly true of the industrials.

The railroads as a group were much steadier, and yesterday, under the leadership of Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, and Southern Railway, displayed real firmness, and even strength.

It was just as difficult to account for the acute weakness in some individual stocks as it was to decide why the market as a whole was unable to react sharply. For instance, the drop of 5 points or more in American Woolen, common, in a single day, went largely unexplained. President Wood, in a characteristically positive statement, said there had been no change in the position of the company adversely and that the outlook for business was favorable.

All Still Unsettled

Of course, the further weakness in the oil shares was attributed to a continued general lack of stability in the crude oil industry and to further reductions in the price of the general raw product. Corden sold down sharply in anticipation of the dividend being paid. This action was taken by the directors after the close of business yesterday.

It was worth noting that, even in the face of price reductions and adverse dividend action, and the selling of a large block of bonds by the California Petroleum, the trend of the last two days of oil stocks was moderately upward. This was taken as foreshadowing a possible turn for the better in the industry of a somewhat comprehensive character.

Such a high authority on financial and business affairs as Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was quoted optimistically in Washington dispatches relative to both the position of the financial institutions and business enterprises of the country, and also the outlook for trade.

Railway officials who have returned from various centers of business in the east and southwest within the last few days say that business people and the farmers where they went are generally optimistic and even confident.

Look for Good Business

These railway executives are looking for a continuance of good business and good earnings for the railroads during the rest of this year. Unless there is distinct legislation at the next session of Congress, they believe that the railroads will continue to give a good account of themselves.

Close students of railway securities are looking for a considerably better market for both the stocks and bonds.

Many authorities think that the leading oil shares have gone about as low as they are likely to go. The purchase of only this class of oil stocks is recommended by those who are most familiar with the industry and are giving altogether unprejudiced opinions.

It is believed, however, that some of the oil companies that have been compelled to reduce or omit their dividends will be able to recoup themselves and that those who can afford to wait may be repaid for buying their stocks.

In view of the financial situation, financing in the "street" is generally considered to be the best. It is realized that a change for the better in the industry must come in due time.

Easy Money Helps

Considerable attention was given to the decidedly easier tone of the local money market during the greater part of the week. The 3½ per cent quotation for call loans, recorded on two different days, was the lowest figure that has been reported for a long time. The 3½ per cent rate for one-day loans last hour yesterday was taken as natural, in view of the fact that no more loans could be negotiated until after the opening of business on Monday morning.

Even more attention was given to the situation in the time money market. Until yesterday, at any time, offerings were on a considerably larger scale than they have been for some weeks or even months.

Brokers' loans are now estimated at about \$1,400,000,000, a decrease of approximately \$600,000,000 from the high level of year ago.

All the statistics coming to hand substantiate the statement attributed to Secretary Mellon at frequent intervals that the financial institutions of the United States are in a strong position.

International bankers and everybody who is giving close attention to the business situation are looking for another offer by Germany to the French that is more likely to be accepted, even though many modifications may be asked for.

Europe Still Factor

As time passes, those who are most familiar with the European situation and its bearing upon conditions in the United States realize that an early settlement is highly important for Europe, and of greater importance to this country, if it is to continue prosperous, than to be realized outside of international banking circles and business concerns which are dealing direct with Europe.

Despite the unfavorable features of the European situation, and although business in this country may not be on a large scale, any interests might desire the only reasonable position that can be taken is one of optimism and confidence.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house follows:

Actual Condition		Sept. 21	Sept. 14
Deficit	\$6,354,860	\$11,189,770	
Line res. etc.	48,275,000	4,668,000	
Cash in vnts.	16,551,000	7,040,000	
Rsv. of mon. bks.	466,612,000	453,558,000	
Rsv. in depots.	9,212,000	8,312,000	
Demand depts.	3,847,464,000	3,861,400,000	
Time depts.	475,816,000	471,371,000	
Circulation	2,000,000	2,000,000	
U. S. depts.	45,182,000	15,174,000	
Surplus		Average Condition	
Surp. res. etc.	5,261,440	1,172,070	
Cash in vnts.	50,000	49,000	
Rsv. of mon. bks.	50,569,000	4,502,533,000	
Cash in vaults.	47,227,000	45,509,000	
Rsv. in depots.	9,288,000	9,170,000	
Demand depts.	3,672,214,000	3,623,542,000	
Time depts.	475,284,000	472,289,000	
Circulation	2,000,000	2,000,000	
U. S. depts.	45,182,000	15,174,000	

The Central Mills Company of Southbridge, Mass., has been sold to the Hamilton Woolen Company.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, September 22, 1923

High		Low		Net Change		High		Low		Net Change		High		Low		Net Change		High		Low		Net Change						
Tr. 1923	Dir.	Company	#Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Tr. 1923	Dir.	Company	#Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Tr. 1923	Dir.	Company	#Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Tr. 1923	Dir.	Company	#Sales	High	Low	Last Change	
High	Low	\$		High	Low	\$	High	Low	\$		High	Low	\$	High	Low	\$		High	Low	\$		High	Low	\$				
72%	56	5	Adam Express	200	652	634	621	57	374	191	500	220	218	22	574	485	4	Kans City So	1,100	180	174	-6	Pure Oil & Co.	1,200	852	832	-20	
147%	51	4	Air Reduction	100	632	634	621	57	374	191	500	67	625	223	22	574	291	2	B. & L. Band Mines	100	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
12%	5	4	Ajax Rubber	1600	576	514	512	54	85	607	6	Chi R I & P.	400	67	625	684	-1	Kelly Spring T.	2,220	30	25	-2	Chi R I & P.	100	294	294	294	
1%	5	4	Alaska Gold	100	54	54	54	54	85	77	7	Chi R I & P.	500	29	79	-1	Kayser, Julius	3,100	394	36	-3	Rapid Trans.	2,700	143	134	-9		
80%	59	4	Allied Chem	5500	66	634	621	57	317	143	2,200	212	211	21	114	83	6	Kennecott Corp	1,220	34	32	-2	Rapid Steel pf.	2,600	104	97	-7	
112%	105	7	Allied Chem pf.	200	107	104	107	107	2	92	75	4	C. C. & S. L.	200	90	90	-1	Keystone Tire	8,890	41	37	-4	Reading 1st pf.	7,700	74	73	-1	
51%	37	4	Allis-Chalmers	200	107	104	107	107	2	92	75	4	Chitt Peabody	645	47	54	-7	Reading 2nd pf.	8,800	52	51	-1	Reading 2nd pf.	8,800	52	51	-1	
37%	10	4	Am Can pf.	200	107	104	107	107	2	92	75	4	Col South Elect.	1,200	100	88	-12	Lee Rubber	1,900	18	17	-1	Rent Typewriter	1,000	23	24	+1	
12%	14	2	Am Can P & F	100	107	104	107	107	2	92	75	4	Col Gas & Elec.	4,200	100	88	-12	Leigh Valley	3,300	60	60	0	Repligene Steel	1,500	112	104	-8	
25%	20	2	Am Can Chain A	1600	222	214	211	211	2	20	15	5	Com Prod Ref.	2,000	100	88	-12	Lehigh Valley	3,800	62	62	0	Repligene Steel pf.	1,500	109	102	-7	
25%	20	2	Am Can Chain B	1600	110	10	11	11	5	69	58	5	Con Graph pf.	100	60	60	0	Loose Wires	700	50	48	-2	Reynolds Spring	5,100	215	193	-12	
10%	10	2	Am Can Chain C	1600	100	107	104	107	2	12	12	5	Con Ins pf.	100	92	92	0	Loose Wires pf.	6,200	47	46	-1	Reynolds Spring pf.	5,100	204	190	-14	
10%	10	2	Am Can Chain D	1600	100	107	104	107	2	12	12	5	Con Solvents B	100	92	92	0	Mark E. Lead	1,200	104	102	-2	St. Joseph Lead	3,100	204	190	-14	
10%	10	2	Am Can Chain E	1600	100	107	104	107	2	12	12	5	Con Solvents C	100	92	92	0	Mark E. Lead pf.	1,200	104	102	-2	St. Joseph Lead pf.	3,100	204	190	-14	
10%	10	2	Am Can Chain F	1600	100	107	104	107	2	12	12	5	Con Solvents D	100	92	92	0	Mark E. Lead pf.	1,200	104	102	-2	St. Joseph Lead pf.	3,100	204	190	-14	
10%	10	2	Am Can Chain G	1600	100	107	104	107	2	12	12	5	Con Solvents E	100	92	92	0	Mark E. Lead pf.	1,200	104	102	-2	St. Joseph Lead pf.	3,100</				

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Reactions of a Reader

WHETHER you do or do not read the magazines makes all the difference. If you do, Mr. John Galsworthy's stories, now linked by the title "Captives" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), will be so much repetition; if you do not, then they will exert their original force of appeal and disclose their sensitiveness of treatment. But how is it that Mr. Galsworthy, in his novels, his short stories, especially his plays, so often causes his audience acute discomfort? Because he sets them so furiously to think upon some modern enigma. Take "Late-229," for example, perhaps one of the most striking stories in the collection. It is inexorable, gripping us and obliging us to face the situation of a wealthy doctor who emerges from two years in prison, to find his family living in placid ease, greatly embarrassed by his presence. Mr. Galsworthy takes human experience with a desperate seriousness, as though he were personally required to readjust the balances; a true reformer, if you will. Conditions seem to him intolerable. So he makes either a story or a play, flinging the problem to the public for solution. Usually the public is disinclined to dwell upon an unlovely aspect; so such plays as "The Skin Game" and "Justice" scarcely survive on Broadway as do the risqué musical comedies. Yet they and Mr. Galsworthy's stories do mold thought. The stories in "Captives" are somber, for the most part; even grim. Always they are wrought with that exquisitely delicate artistry which Mr. Galsworthy's readers cherish, as in "Salta Pro Nobis," packed with color, action and emotion; or in "Conscience," where we have the author's own attitude toward the familiar newspaper habit of "deviling." You are fortunate if, like ourselves, you can enjoy such stuff as these stories are made of, between the substantial covers of a book.

♦ ♦ ♦

Comparatively few persons have ever listened to a debate between Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Bernard Shaw. That is an experience of which many dream. One alternative is to invent a debate which might have taken place; as Mr. Hesketh Pearson has done in the current number of *The Adelphi*. A most captivating sort of "imaginary conversation," in precisely the right mood.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Edwin Valentine Mitchell, bookseller and publisher of Hartford, Conn., has done well to issue a new edition of Charles G. Harper's "The Bath Road." Students of English social history have long valued Mr. Harper's "Histories of the Road," but have found them difficult to procure. Mr. Mitchell's is an agreeable little edition, to be welcomed by those desirous of re-establishing contact with eighteenth century England, when all the world of fashion flocked to Bath. "The Bath Road is measured from Hyde Park Corner, and is a hundred and five miles and six furlongs in length," writes Mr. Harper; proceeding to elaborate upon some of the unbelievably dramatic adventures which befell long-suffering travelers on route.

♦ ♦ ♦

No sooner did we note the publication of a new edition of Dr. Herbert A. Giles' "History of Chinese Literature" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), than we said to ourselves: "Aha! Here's the book which E. V. Lucas made so alluring in his 'Over-Bermonsters.' But it wasn't. For that was 'A Chinese Biographical Dictionary,' by the same author; yet the two books possess much the same charm. Just listen: "Meng Hao-Jan (A. D. 689-740) gave no sign in his youth of the genius that was latent within him. He failed at the public examinations, and retired to the mountains as a recluse. He then became a poet of the first rank, and his writings were eagerly sought after. At the age of 40 he went up to the capital, and was one day conversing with his famous contemporary, Wang Wei, when suddenly the Emperor was announced. He hid under a couch, but Wang Wei betrayed him, the result being a pleasant interview with his Majesty. The following is a specimen of his verse:

The sun has set behind the western slope,
The eastern moon lies mirrored in the pool;
With morning hair my balcony I ope,
And stretch my limbs out to the cool.
Loaded with lotus-scent the breeze sweeps by,
Clear dripping drops from tall bamboos I hear.
I gaze upon my life late and sith:
Alas, a sympathetic soul is near.
And so I die, the while before mine eyes
Dear friends of other days in dream-clad forms arise.

They must have been excellent companions, these old Chinese poets. As Mr. Lucas has put it: "When all is said, it is, I suppose, their imperturbability and saturnine humor that are the most engaging qualities of the Chinese." Across all these centuries they are still curiously fascinating.

♦ ♦ ♦

Though the path of the publishers is said nowadays to be a slow and tortuous progress over desert places, there is now and again an oasis. As witness the thin wedge of artistic standard which is penetrating the field of advertising. The leaflet by which he

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low objections, the most exasperating is the contention that it is too late to write a novel about the war that Mrs. Wharton has waited over-long. Yet reviewer after reviewer is saying just this. Does it never occur to them that she realized the wisdom of delay, to the end that she might bring to bear the advantage of perspective? This clearly, her temperance has made possible her book standing out prominently among fiction of the war. The war was a tremendous experience to a vast number of participants, the most tremendous experience they will ever have. It may be depended upon to furnish copy for innumerable novelists of the future. M. W.

Of course, anyone who chooses is at liberty to disparage Mrs. Wharton's "Son at the Front." But of all shall-

be seen and not heard leaves Dulcey a little fat. Stepping from the stage to the screen, she leaves behind all the little crotches and quavers of speech, the flutterings, swishes, starts, and flourishes that color her well-meaning, meddlesome movements. She remains a pathetically humorous, puzzling paradox, a fatuous and futile "nif-wit," an adoring, blundering young wife.

The adaptation follows the play in the main. From the moment that Dulcey, in a magnificent burst of enthusiasm, determines to quit the life of a social parasite and to take her rightful place beside her husband, she puts one intrusive foot after another into his affairs until chaos reigns in the office and in the home. The business conference where she starts her devastating career proves hilariously funny; likewise many of the incidents at the week-end party she arranges for her husband's financial friends, Constance Talmadge gives a continuous fillip to the film and, as Dulcey, does the best work of her screen career. Her comedy is fresh and spontaneous throughout and adds one more count to the season's generously tally of individual successes. In support of Miss Talmadge are such well-known players as Jack Mulhall, Claude Gillingwater, Johnny Harron, May Wilson, Anne Cornwall, Andre de Beranger, and Gilbert Douglas. R. F.

Mary Pickford as Rosita



Special from Monitor Bureau

YRIC THEATER, Sept. 3, 1923, "Rosita," with Mary Pickford, a motion picture adapted by Edward Knoblock, directed by Ernst Lubitsch. After a considerable absence from the screen, Mary Pickford reappears in a theatrical and elegantly bedecked affair, a romance of Seville in carnival time when swords and silken knee-breeches were the style. Palaces, villas, and terraced gardens sufficiently "à l'espagnol" envelope this tale of a street singer and a king with regal exteriors. For street scenes in old Seville, shadowy recesses of grim fortresses, sumptuous drawing rooms and apartments of the Spanish court, there was needed the touch of a designer of imagination. From Denmark, therefore, Miss Pickford imported the talented Sven Gade, and bade him erect the required sets after his bold and individual manner. Within halls of monumental proportions, where lengthy stairs wound up to dizzy heights, and portals and chimney pieces of colossal splendor stood reflected in polished parquetry, under arches and cliff-like walls of masonry that could claim a Piranesi, across a market place of broad-ramped steps and interesting streets, of balconies and huddled roofs, he enjoined the players to step their paces.

To point the tale and put the right complexion on the water, the shrewd Miss Pickford sent to Berlin for Ernst Lubitsch, the far-famed director of those stupendous German films that gave Hollywood its worst quarter of an hour. He has done his best with the rather artificial, grand opera scenario at his disposal. He has evoked a world of intrigue, bold deeds, swift and spirited adventure, given Miss Pickford a wonderfully riotous carnival setting for her entrance, with a crowd of revellers in his most generous mood, carried her into the unaccustomed splendors of palace and cathedral and helped her in this adult part with all the resources of his art. Holbrook Blinn was in the east, as was George Walsh, Frank Leigh, and Irene Rich. In the rôle of the King of Spain, Mr. Blinn is splendid in his pantomime, the most persuasively natural note in the production; he

treads a close second to George Arliss in suave elegance.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Theater Orchestras

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THIS musician who loves his art is naturally enough interested in all kinds and conditions of music and music makers. Even in New York, London, or Berlin, high-class concerts and opera performances represent a tiny fraction only of a vast musical output. And perhaps those who write about music are too apt to confine their critical attention to where, from a more comprehensive point of view, it is least necessary.

There is, after all, something a trifle ludicrous in the spectacle of a critic whose chin has never been near a violin sitting in judgment on a Kreisler or a Heifetz, or one who cannot write eight bars of decent diatonic harmony informing Ravel and Stravinsky that they have done all those musical things which really they ought not to have done. In spite of familiar, if fallacious, arguments to the contrary, there still remains something absurd in this sort of relationship between the critic and the criticized.

Much useless "criticism" could, with advantage to everyone concerned, be replaced by the application of higher standards to the more humble branches of musical art. The leading lady of a revue, for example, might be a little startled on hearing for the first time that she had bad diction and sang out of tune, that her voice, if any, needed training, and that the art of music includes more than "learning by ear."

It is not impossible that the blame for these deficiencies would be laid on the multiple back of the orchestra, but, if criticism were applied often and firmly enough, she might begin to realize that even revue audiences have ears as well as eyes.

100 Touring Companies

Those who believe that the music of revue is negligible may be asked to imagine this form of entertainment without it. According to the lists given in the theatrical papers there are, at least, 100 companies touring the English provinces with revues, musical plays and light operas. The extent of their public may be estimated from this figure. Against hundreds who attend concerts, high-class or otherwise, the revues attract thousands.

As the orchestra is the backbone of all theatrical music, one was glad to read on the music page of the London Daily Telegraph a plea by a well-known London critic, Mr. Ernest Kuhe, for the reform of theater orchestras, particularly of those in the provinces. After pointing out the high technical standard, apart from other qualities, of the best of our symphony orchestras, Mr. Kuhe claims that "it is not at all unreasonable to insist that the day is gone by when the incompetent, slipshod playing often of quite simple music by theater orchestras ought to be tolerated." He is not, of course, referring merely to entr'acte music, or the better-class West End theaters where well-known orchestral players may occasionally be seen.

"Betake yourself to an outlying, or suburban theater, or to one even in a 'No. 1' provincial town," he says, "and the chances are a hundred to one against your hearing a musical play otherwise than grossly maltreated by the orchestra." Mr. Kuhe goes on to say that a highly successful native composer of musical comedy assured him recently that he never ventured into a theater, outside the heart of London, where any piece of his was being given; the alarms and excursions of bad orchestral playing were too much for him.

Driven Out by Orchestra

"I myself have been driven out of a so-called first-class provincial theater from a Savoy opera performance—otherwise excellent—by the execrable playing of the band," he declares. "And a couple of years ago, or thereabouts, I attended the production of a musical play at a large suburban theater, and half the time, or more, it would have been quite impossible for a trained ear to do more than guess at the notes the orchestra were supposed to be playing."

At some time or other probably every musician has shared these experiences of Mr. Kuhe and will agree that, "individual cases apart, it may well seem incomprehensible in these days when so much money is spent on musical education of one kind or another, that such orchestras—so dignified by them a title to which they can lay a honest claim—as those represented by the average should be so intolerably bad."

The state of affairs is not made easier by the musical fact that the smaller the orchestra, the more quality and finish is demanded from each individual player. One need only with pleasure the delightful purity of "color" Signor Francesco Ticciani and his picked players gave us during the "Marionette" season at the Scala Theater. But outside London the rule seems to be, the smaller the orchestra the worse the personnel—particularly in the string and woodwind sections. Here is the orchestra supplied by a

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company which owns about 20 important theaters in the provinces: three or two first violins, one or two second, viola, cello, bass, flute, clarinet, two cornets, trombone, and tympani. These orchestras formerly included an oboe and bassoon, which, later, were replaced by two horns. Now, for reasons of economy, the horns have disappeared. "Economy" and "cut down the orchestra" are synonymous terms with most theatrical managements.

The restaurateurs are wiser in their generation. One large establishment in London provides eight bands, including a full orchestra. Yet, as Mr. Cherterton says, "the fashion of having music during meals is an ingenious scheme for combining music to which nobody can listen with conversation which nobody can hear." The ingenuity of suburban and provincial theatrical managers seems sometimes to end with providing music to which no one can listen.

Another problem is often ignored.

The music of every light opera, revue and musical play is scored in the first place, for full orchestra. One would like to know in how many instances the composer himself rearranges his score for the queer and inadequate combination given above? The worst orchestra cannot be blamed for bad scoring.

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The restaurateurs are wiser in their generation. One large establishment in London provides eight bands, including a full orchestra. Yet, as Mr. Cherterton says, "the fashion of having music during meals is an ingenious scheme for combining music to which nobody can listen with conversation which nobody can hear." The ingenuity of suburban and provincial theatrical managers seems sometimes to end with providing music to which no one can listen.

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Vladimir de Pachmann

Some Memories of De Pachmann

By FULLERTON WALDO

NOW that De Pachmann is in our midst once more—and avowedly for the last time—reminiscences of the eccentric genius seem in order. An outstanding recollection is that of his extraordinary demeanor at a recital in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia something over a decade ago. I can see him now as he came out on the platform and answered the ringing applause with the very pantomime of superlative.

It was many weeks ere I learned—directed to be greatly offended. "Very well, I won't play then." He stamped toward the partition of the curtains. The mirth of the audience immediately subsided. He took his seat at the piano and played Chopin superbly.

His brow was furrowed, his face utterly solemn; and the very shrug of his shoulders was eloquent of his despair. Instead of acknowledging the homage of the throng, he gazed at the proscenium arch as if he were looking for a bird's nest or a bat. There was a bat in those days, and a very lively one. When Edward W. Bok became president of the academy he offered a prize for its extermination, and a stage hand was the recipient. Soon he had the audience gazing with him. He stood like Father William, trying to balance an eel on his nose, in "Alice in Wonderland."

Played Superbly

Then he went behind the scenes, and left the audience wondering till he reappeared. When he came back, he squatted on his hands and knees and looked under the piano. The audience tittered. At that he came forward to the footlights, spread out his hands and cried in a voice that had tears in it: "If you knew what it was, you would not laugh, you would cry." Whereupon they laughed outright. He

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his piano stool, on which he might lay his precious memorandum, and no chair, as it happened, was available. Therefore the pantomime, not included in the price of a ticket—though I have known people drawn as much by curiosity as by virtuosity when De Pachmann played.

In Gracious Mood

I went to his dressing room to talk with the maestro. He was in gracious mood. "Is it true," I said, "that at one period—long after you had made your place in musical art—you withdrew from the concert platform and studied in seclusion for six years?"

For answer he took my hand, turned the back of it against his cheek a moment, then dropped it suddenly. "Liszt," he answered, "Liszt, he have practice." Then he held up his own right hand and wiggled the fingers, gazing at them fondly as he did so. "Pretty good fingers for an old man, hey?" I

Here, of course, is another reason for raising the status of the theater orchestral player. Only highly efficient and experienced men can cope with such conditions, and, at present, the cinemas and restaurants are paying, roughly, twice as much to their musicians. The theaters get the residue. That is the difficulty, in a nutshell.

Another problem is often ignored.

The European Musician's Position

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, Sept. 4

THE International Labor Bureau at Geneva has sent me a document which holds the greatest interest for musicians. It is a report consisting of 300 full-size pages written in French, concerning the living and working conditions of musicians in Europe. The report is the result of an inquiry conducted, first by means of a questionnaire sent to a large number of musical organizations (although this has not been very satisfactory, for out of 89 inquiry forms sent out, 33 only have been answered) and, secondly, by the delegate of the bureau, Mr. William Martin, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, France and England.

Among the professions connected with art, that of music is probably most sensitive to social and economic changes. The instrumentalist, who generally belongs to an orchestra, large or small, and in fact exercises a profession "de luxe," shares the difficulties and conditions of both the working and the upper classes. In this connection, the musician offers a rich field of sociological and economic research.

Revival in England Noted

The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Martin with great care and sagacity. It contains a very large number of facts and ingenious and correct views in regard to Italy, as well as France. It is the first semi-official document published abroad in which I have observed some attention paid to the importance of the musical revival in England. Ideas, documents, and data are all very lucidly expounded. It is to be hoped that the International Labor Bureau, which so far has issued only a few typewritten copies of it, will have it printed and circulated.

As regards Germany, Mr. Martin, among a large number of data and observations, notes, in particular, the general decline of musical teaching and practice in the middle class. Many musicians have had to sell their instruments abroad and realize the proceeds, for one of the consequences of the war has been to stop the subsidies allowed by the smaller German courts to a number of musical associations, so that many young artists are now compelled to seek in other careers a more immediate and ready income. Some conservatories, like those of Danzig (1600 pupils) and Hagen (1200 pupils), have had to close. Yet the number of professors and instrumentalists has been increased by all the dilettanti, formerly

wealthy, who are now seeking to derive an income from their talent. which formerly was one of the most famous.

Quality of German Music

The other fact, which is perhaps still more important, is the mediocrity of modern original musical productions in Germany. Whatever one may say, there are everywhere, even in France, associations and a public anxious to hear the works of young talented German composers. We need only remember the warm reception given in Paris to five successive auditions of "Pierrot Lunaire" by Schönberg, and to the work of Anton von Webern and Alban Berg, the young representatives of musical Austria.

Several works by Paul Hindemith have lately been played in Paris, but this composer, who is not without some merit, has not yet sufficient personality to attract, outside of Germany, the passionate curiosity and interest of musicians. It is a fact that Germany has neither a Stravinsky, a Manuel de Falla, a Bartók, a Pizzetti, a Prokofiev, a Goossens, nor a set of young workers as in England, Italy or France.

However important the musical past of Germany may be, it is not sufficient to insure to that country, at the present time, a vitality which new workers alone can impart to it. The economic difficulties cannot be there a greater obstacle than in Austria or Hungary, where the position of the country has hardly been more favorable for the last six or seven years, and yet has not prevented original creations.

If one may deplore that in reference to certain countries like Spain, for instance, the report of the International Labor Bureau is too brief, all the same the fact remains that this is really the first great effort made toward an international study of the position of musicians, and it is a very attractive work which cannot fail to interest all those who have at heart the musical development of the period.

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IN ALL probability you will say that it is my own fault; my failure to concentrate; my lack of the critical faculty; my profound ignorance; or some other lamentable thing; but whatever it is I am sensible of this—that my own method of appreciation greatly adds to the enjoyment of everything.

I can fancy a strong, serious person opening a heavy book and reading it through steadily and stolidly from cover to cover (which, of course, includes the preface—a thing I usually avoid) and coming through the ordeal with a profound grip of the subject on hand. He then sits down, or more likely remains seated, and writes a very well-balanced and sane review. He has taken the story in his fingers and turned it about as if it were a bit of china and he a connoisseur. He has mastered his subject and is happily conscious of the fact. But what else? That is exactly where he and I begin to differ. I am certain that my strong, serious friend has never budged out of his chair during the whole process of reading and writing. He has been inside the book; on the pages; running backward and forward along the printed lines; pausing at commas; remarking the paragraphs; dissecting the phraseology. He has been right there, like a grim old limpet, during the entire period of analysis, and because such an achievement would be altogether impossible for me I greatly admire him for it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Suppose, now, that heavy book had been put into my hands, instead of into his, what would have happened?

To begin with, I should have looked long at the cover—a thing my strong, serious friend failed to do; for, to his way of thinking, the blue and gray of the binding is entirely superfluous. Next I should have skipped the preface, and have commenced reading, in quite an orthodox manner, at the first chapter. My intentions are invariably good. I always begin with the whole-hearted determination to continue to the end. What, then, is it that happens?

Before I have progressed very far along the closely printed type something occurs. I am no longer in my chair; no longer in my room, or for that matter in my house. Something—usually some very little thing in the writing—has jumped right out of the page and looked me full in the face. "Come along!" it seems to say. And off we go. It is most remarkable, too, that I am entirely oblivious of the moment when the book and I part company; it all happens in such a subtle fashion. Often, it seems, I continue to turn over the pages, for the next I know is that I have progressed quite well as regards the book-marker, though of the reading matter I have not the slightest knowledge.

But this peculiarity, if it be a peculiarity, extends beyond the range of literature. It is particularly noticeable at concerts but only if the music is really good. The utter enjoyment of the floating off into worlds of sheer imagination on the wings of a beautiful melody, I cannot describe. And afterward, when asked by my neighbor if the entertainment has been a treat, I have replied—with great enthusiasm. But what the music has been, or how it has been rendered, I have, in all probability, been quite unable to say, and my neighbor has looked at me somewhat sadly, and murmured something about the waste of a good ticket. I do not agree there, for no true enjoyment

on a ledge of the mountains high above the great stretch of water, lying blue and refreshing like a wind asleep. All round its shores the dull greens and bare indigo of the mountains; in the hedges brambles and honeysuckle. At every unexpected moment an ass cart would appear from a white cottage and hurry down the road toward Killaloe, its silent burden wearing those excruciating serges and tweeds, whose cut and smell and newness make the donkeys look threadbare in comparison, and which yet seem essentials of a country Sunday. Why? Ask Teufelsdröckh, for he is bound to have something vital to say about Sunday clothes.

At Killaloe the Shannon forsakes

the expansiveness of its lake life,

Twilight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brooding pink on the rim of a lake of pearl,
Tender sky, slowly your soft clouds
Over the hill, while two birds at
vepers sing.
And the tree tops take hands and
guard in a silhouette ring
My silent world.

Brood, sweet sky; and sing, sleepy
thrushes, sing!
Letting your flute notes fall and linger
afar,
Till out on the fading rose arises the
silver light
Of the first white star.

Rita Berman

one might keep within it clear to the Mexican Gulf. It was a wilderness, but it was no desert, for within its self-contained area every need of a primitive society was supplied. There were rivers and lakes for highways and well-worn trails where nature's roads could not be used. There were food and clothing and shelter, tools and weapons, and ornaments, and stuff to trade with if one would go and take them, and what was belonged to all. There were "areas of occupation" and "spheres of influence," too, where peoples, communities, and families made their homes . . . and where the traditions and history of the community and the race were treasured to be handed down from father to son through ages and ages. And there

Seeking the Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHILD, as he was shown the dim wonders of a primeval forest, asked why the branches were so twisted. The answer was that they were seeking the light, and, therefore, in growing had to avoid the shadows cast by the upper limbs. Ever after, curving twigs and angular branches, especially when outlined in delicate tracery against a winter sky, seemed to this child to possess a certain charming purpose of their own that was a source of admiration and delight.

The branches do not recognize obstructions, but grow toward the sun. Light is the goal. Here is no contentment to live in the shadows, but movement into the light. Have we not all seen a house plant near a window craning its stalk toward the sun, and growing greener and more vigorous day by day? And have we not seen the same plant, when moved into the shadow, droop and wither? The sun is impartial in its geniality; it is only when an obstruction occurs between its light and the foliage that the latter becomes yellow and stunted.

On page 55 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines sun as "the symbol of Soul governing man,—of Truth, Life, and Love." Soul is God; and mankind is nourished by divinity when realizing the truth—that is, when knowing that God and man are at-one, and that because God is eternal Spirit, man is indestructible. Divine light is spiritual understanding; and mankind is in darkness when it indulges in false beliefs. To sit down under a claim of discouragement or of inability calling the erroneous mental attitude an unavoidable and unfavorable situation, is to believe that divine Principle is divorced from its creation.

Do not the Scriptures, however, insist throughout on the enduring bond or covenant between God and man?

If we do not wish to be shaded, we should have a care that we do not limit others through destructive criticism, gossip, or selfishness. A beautiful example of progress in this connection is shown in the building regulations recently adopted in some cities, called "zoning" laws: the face of all new buildings must recede at stated intervals of height to allow their neighbors proper light. In this lies protection for all; for it will be seen that in safeguarding the light of others, one is increasing his own.

The real man, made in God's image and likeness, is free; and in proportion as men understand the real man, they have power over every limiting belief. Divine Mind is perfect; therefore, spiritual man cannot experience any inharmonious condition. As mankind advances out of the belief of Life in matter, and realizes the allness of Spirit, it will experience greater and ever greater freedom. On page 174 of the Christian Science textbook we find it written: "The footsteps of thought, rising above material standpoints, are slow, and portend a long night to the traveler; but the angels of His presence—the spiritual intuitions that tell us when 'the night is far spent, the day is at hand'—are our guardians in the gloom."

"The Passing Storm." From the Painting by Charles John Collings

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is a waste, but on the other hand I certainly might have gained an equal amount of satisfaction from a less expensive experience.

I recall a certain picture I was once privileged to look upon in a friend's collection, a homely view of a row of beehives set in a kitchen garden. We sat together before discussing it some time. It entirely pleased me. And then, I suppose, we ceased to talk, for I was off and away into a world of other things quite apart from beehives and kitchen gardens.

♦ ♦ ♦

But why? you ask. I cannot tell. Maybe there lies in everything a door that opens of itself when once we reach it. The book, the song, the picture, are but the portals, small things, pitifully small in comparison with all that lies beyond. Pick a little wild flower and look right into its heart; draw forth a pebble, all alive with color from the bed of the stream, and lay it in the palm of your hand in the sunlight; watch the flight of a lone bird across a lone sky when night is falling; sometimes I wonder if we yet have grasped even an infinitesimal part of the joy the world contains.

But this peculiarity, if it be a peculiarity, extends beyond the range of literature. It is particularly noticeable at concerts but only if the music is really good. The utter enjoyment of the floating off into worlds of sheer imagination on the wings of a beautiful melody, I cannot describe. And afterward, when asked by my neighbor if the entertainment has been a treat, I have replied—with great enthusiasm. But what the music has been, or how it has been rendered, I have, in all probability, been quite unable to say, and my neighbor has looked at me somewhat sadly, and murmured something about the waste of a good ticket. I do not agree there, for no true enjoyment

CHARLES JOHN COLLINGS is a native of Devonshire, England. His first painting was sent to the Royal Academy in 1887, where it was accepted and hung in an important position in the main Salon, receiving favorable notice from the press. For some years succeeding he continued to exhibit, but eventually, feeling out of sympathy with academic methods, he ceased to be represented. In 1898, at the first exhibition of The International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers, his picture, "An Old English Waterway," although not specially invited (the exhibition on limited invitation), was gladly accepted, and for some subsequent years he continued to exhibit there.

It was in 1900 that Collings' productions first aroused the interest of the late Mr. Staats Forbes, the well-known collector who expressed himself in the highest possible terms regarding the artist's powers and evident possibilities, and ultimately nearly twenty of his pictures found a home in this collection. For the ten years following notwithstanding the universal panegyrics which the foremost English critics had bestowed upon his work, the artist remained quiescent, painting but little, and with the exception of "one-man-shows"—refusing to exhibit his pictures. The events of this decade, which culminated in his self-chosen exile in the Rocky Mountains of Canada in May, 1910, will some day make interesting reading.

Charles John Collings' work is of a delicate opalescent quality. To the general public it is little known because of the rarity of his exhibitions and the extremely few times any of it has been reproduced. He is one of the most original colorists since Turner. Indeed so highly esteemed is his color that his name is often coupled with that of the great English master.

The surface qualities of his paintings have great charm—they are like exquisite enamels. This recluse of the Rockies, this great poet and seer, has great power of vision, a deep understanding of beauty. His prismatic blues and greens of sunny slopes and glaciers reveal the magic of the Canadian Rockies in terms lasting, powerful, and monumental to his great genius.

Parkman's American Forest

And what was this forest the story of whose subjugation Parkman set himself to tell? It was no swept and garnished area carefully delimited by Government order, watched over by tree experts and game or fire wardens, accessible to lovers of the wild only under regulations, and held apart for such city folk as could afford to rest or play. It was no commercialized property dotted with sawmills and lumber camps, pierced by logging roads and railways, its streams clogged with "drives" and debris, and its predetermined end, when money-making had done its work, the very abomination of desolation. Nor was it one of those leased bits of nature where vacationists go . . .

The forest that haunted Parkman was none of these. It was a vast stretch of primeval wilderness reaching westward a thousand miles from the Atlantic. Far to the north one approached the Arctic, the trees grew smaller and then disappeared, far to the west the forest melted into a treeless plain; but to the south

were legend and poetry and romance and stately eloquence, born of the forest life, enriched with forest imagery, woven through and through with the threads of magic mystery, awe, danger, and glory . . .

This was the "American forest" that Parkman knew—knew as no American historian had ever known it. He was happy in his time and circumstances. Although the doors of the wilderness had long since been broken down when he began to write enough of the old wilderness structure still remained to recall its essential character and original form, and what remained was near enough for him to see it. What could no longer be seen he sought to reconstruct from veritable records of the past, read by the aid of the imagination, which every historian must draw upon if he would reproduce the life of ancient days . . .

As a whole, however, his story of the forest stands today unrivaled in finality and completeness. He worked from the sources, verifying and comparing, leaving no stone unturned if there were truth beneath it; he pondered in his mind the whole body of his material until its parts had taken form and their proportions had been measured; and when he had finished writing there was little more to be said. We have had writers of history who were not great historians and historians who were not great writers, but Parkman stands alone among American historical scholars as the one who can be read with confidence and satisfaction, whether one searches mainly for substance or cares most for beauty of literary form.—William MacDonald, in *The Literary Review*.

Coming in With the Sun

The first lookout in the morning watch is always the most interesting turn of duty in the day, and this is particularly the case when, as so often it happens, the land is made at dawn. For the first hour, from four to five, darkness and the morning twilight prevail, and the lookoutman is easily employed in reporting the lights that spring up ahead as the land is crossed. In this duty, there is a pleasing sense of anticipation. Striking the bell to call attention to a new flare on the sea-line, he speculates on what kind of vessel it is, the light, and, as the daylight grows, he watches the dark, indeterminate mass of the stranger's hull grow out of the gloom and reveal the details of her size and class and trade. Just as the dusk of evening is the fitting moment for a ship's departure, the break of day is the right time for her happy arrival.

To come in from the eastward with the sun is a great and dramatic entry under any circumstances, and it is nowhere more impressive than when Sandy Hook and the nebulous glimmer of the Port of New York appear ahead and the open Atlantic, dimpling in faint rosy ripples, lies astern. The coastline of Long Island appears almost unreal in its fairy beauty. The bare sandy shore but faintly visible, and the long-extended chain of sea-side lights that the growing daylight while robbing them of their brilliancy, has invested with a jewel-like sparkle, has not yet become sufficiently defined to stand out as barren and—in the broad of day—uninteresting. Navesink Light, after challenging the darkness hour after hour with its brilliant stabs and flashes, has died down to a valiant but ineffectual diamond point in the dark mass of the Atlantic highlands. Anon, the sun comes up, and the blue haze that

is there drougth in my garden—

Its beauties are withered and chill—

Its harmonies silent—

Its bowers all empty and still—

And I am alone!

I would follow your pathway,

The path that leads into the hills,

Up to the mountains above,

And search for the Source, and the course

Of the water that fills

Your home with bright blossoms,

Your thoughts with the sweetest of love.

Robert E. Key.

Weimar Revisited

Yes, I had seen the Alps again, an old fancy, and Paestum, and Gengen. I had given myself up to fancies, to old longings, to the wistful things one dreams of, sighing, "If!" There had come to me a small legacy, and I had spent it.

One of my diversions had been to visit Weimar. That, again, was a long-nursed dream. Goethe repels you, or else he holds. Me he had always fascinated. I could never see the coldness in him, the polished egotism. Hard as a stone nev from the lapidary, and as smooth, is one reading. But the man was different: one has but to take the Elegies, or else Eckermann. There was warmth behind the polish, there was a heart—volcanic! And so I had ended my pilgrimage at this great shrine, to me the greatest . . .

And now I was home again, going the same round, my dreams fulfilled. I made something else to think of; and often I caught glimpses of the little city dreaming on, full of old-fashioned people, of pilgrims coming and going as I had come, of sleepy tradespeople and informal hotels, with a grand duke presiding over its destinies. Goethe's grand duke's lineal heir. It was something to know I had . . . followed his daily way, crossing the park to his cottage by the Ilm, treading the rooms of his mansion in the town, stooping over manuscript and writing-table, almost as he had stooped. One stood so very close to him, to all the arders of that crowded life! . . . —Albert Kinross, in *The English Review*.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

If the Europeans hope to benefit by an eventual entry of the United States into the League of Nations, they do themselves an ill service when they resort to other agencies for settling their disputes. The best argument for the League in America, as elsewhere, would be a demonstration of its ability to stave off a threatening conflict involving one of the great European powers.

But it is not vain to reassert and to seek to reclaim that which has been carelessly lost. It is reasonable to believe, if it is the desire of the farmers, for instance, to establish a direct route from their granaries and dairies to the households of the consumers, that they can do this, and that the result will be more beneficial to all concerned than the enactment of any law fixing an upset price for a bushel of wheat or a pound of butter.

Certainly, if M. Poincaré knows how closely the people of the United States are watching the workings of the League, he fails to understand the importance of giving it his own support. Though Benito Mussolini may know what his own people desire, his ultimatum to Greece and his cruel bombardment of the orphans, bathing on the sunlit beach of Corfu, showed his incomprehension of American sentiment. Such acts of precipitate violence are the surest inducements to continued American isolation. If debts are to be remitted and credits granted, there must first be a restoration of confidence. The Italian defiance of the League and the French connivance have gone far to discredit European morality in American eyes. They have revealed continued low international standards.

It is encouraging to note in this connection how much wider is the range of vision, how much deeper the comprehension, how much higher the public ideals of some of the men who represent the smaller states. In general they are better educated, have traveled more widely, know more languages and are less nationalistic. The younger French generation have had their eyes opened by the presence of troops from so many foreign lands on their soil. But the young men who were educated by the war have not yet come to power in politics. The country is still ruled by the pre-war leaders. In Italy the situation is partly the same. Though Signor Mussolini is of the younger generation, his interests have always been absorbed by the political rough-and-tumble at home. For foreign affairs he has never shown adequate comprehension. Compared with men like Edouard Benès of Czechoslovakia, Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, Paul Hymans of Belgium, Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece and Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, he shrinks; as an international authority to a very small measure indeed.

Though regrettable, it is not, therefore, surprising either that Italy, in pursuing its Mediterranean aims, preferred to have its quarrel with Greece adjudicated by the Council of Ambassadors, in which the neutrals have no representation, rather than by the League of Nations, or that France, which fears the pressure of public opinion on the League where reparations matters are concerned, should have given Italy backing. The Council of Ambassadors always meets in secret, its chairman is French, it is controlled directly by the allied governments, and lends itself more readily to obscure "rollpolling" tactics than does the League. Moreover, it is unhampered in its procedure by the Covenant. Though represented on the Council of Ambassadors, Great Britain could not there, as it could in the League, appeal to the small or the neutral states or to public sentiment all over the world, including the United States.

By giving aid and comfort to Italy in the Corfu matter, France may have secured, in return, Italy's vote for a continued French ascendancy on the commission governing the Saar, for which new elections are imminent, and it may even have vindicated its claim to be the real arbiter on the European continent, but by slighting the League it has not recommended itself to public opinion in the United States. Whatever Americans may think about the advisability of the United States joining the League of Nations, they all wish it to succeed in Europe.

Quite convincingly it is indicated that the American farmer, speaking collectively, is turning away from those who so long and so insistently have appealed to him to seek emancipation from what he has been told is economic slavery, through processes of legislation which, it has been promised, would insure a better return for the products of the land which he must sell. He has taken a second and a somewhat more considerate view of the situation, apparently, with the result that he is beginning to doubt the efficiency of bloc systems in state and national legislatures, and to believe that recourse to calmer, if not actually saner, processes will bring permanent and logical relief.

The appeal to class spirit, no matter how benign and docile it may appear to be, is as unsafe as it is un-American. Many, it is true, find it easy to excuse or condone, in undertakings which they approve and whose ends they believe to be entirely worthy, methods which are quickly condemned when applied in an effort to perpetuate the alleged rights of others. Thus the agitator and ambitious politician has not found it difficult to create among the farmers of the middle western sections of the United States a sentiment in favor of what, if it were shown to exist among the producers of other commodities, would be denounced by the same farmers as monopolistic and selfish. Bloc rule, by whatever name it may be called, is not easily associated with democratic ideals. There is seen in it the seed of ambition or selfishness, which, if left to grow, will overrun and disrupt the very foundation of the structure of democracy. It

is not merely fanciful to find a perfect analogy between a democracy, or the ideals of a democracy, and that complete co-operation among the people of a nation which would insure absolute industrial, political and social equality. But just as there have been allowed to grow up and flourish those monopolies which have usurped, at least in some degree, the political power which has more than theoretically been reserved to the people of the United States, so there have been sedulously fostered and nurtured those industrial monopolies, large and small, which have stifled and made impractical that complete industrial co-operation which is an American birthright. The destruction of any monopoly is not easily accomplished. The obstructions to complete co-operation have been laid deep.

But it is not vain to reassert and to seek to reclaim that which has been carelessly lost. It is reasonable to believe, if it is the desire of the farmers, for instance, to establish a direct route from their granaries and dairies to the households of the consumers, that they can do this, and that the result will be more beneficial to all concerned than the enactment of any law fixing an upset price for a bushel of wheat or a pound of butter.

IT WOULD be generally held in normal times as beyond dispute that whatever differences the civilized countries of the world might have, they should not set up barriers against the culture of their neighbors.

That is to say, they should not only guard against preventing the peculiar culture of their neighbors from penetrating into their midst but also their own culture from extending beyond their borders. Unfortunately these are not normal times, and, even in the realm of education, war passions do not subside as quickly as could be wished. It should be said at once of teachers as a whole that they believe profoundly in the universality of knowledge. Indeed, probably no body of men and women has done more for the promotion of the idea of internationalism, and the students of the various European countries have lately begun to band themselves together to form confederations for mutual assistance.

It is, therefore, the more regrettable that the French representatives at the International Confederation of Students recently held in Oxford, England, refused point blank to give their consent to the admission of Germans to the confederation. There is thus sharply posed one of the most important problems of the post-war period—that of the conditions in which intellectual relations between the former enemy countries shall be resumed.

This stand taken by the French representatives is discussed by the writer who signs himself Junius in *L'Echo de Paris*, perhaps the leading organ of French nationalism. In the first place Junius scornfully describes the proposal as a "generous idea," and then, with a great show of superior intellectuality, he says that, in fact, an idea cannot be generous. An idea is true or it is false. Thereafter he proceeds to show, at least to his own satisfaction, that the frequently repeated statement that culture and the finer things of life have no country is entirely false.

But is not a book which is good at Paris equally good at Berlin? According to Junius, if it is beyond dispute that a poem, for example, can be admired and understood at no matter what longitude and latitude, it is nevertheless admired and understood in different ways in different countries because temperaments and intellects are diverse. Thus French criticism is not the same as British criticism, and German appreciation does not resemble Latin appreciation. Each race judges with its own eyes and from the standpoint of its own sensibility.

The rest of the argument will have been foreseen by the reader. To the nationalist, foreign influences are bad since they tend to blunt the conceptions which have been produced by a long process of national culture; and the French nationalist not only bewails the incoherence which an admixture of other elements may cause, but definitely regards German culture as inferior.

The moral which the French writer seeks to draw is that one's intelligence should be placed safely at the service of one's country. Happily the world in general is learning that intelligence should be placed, above all, at the service of humanity. Serve one's country by all means, as much as is in one's power, but as Nurse Cavell cried, "Patriotism is not enough!" There is something grotesque in the contention that German students should not mix with French students until the Versailles Treaty is fulfilled. What has the Versailles Treaty to do with the theories of Einstein? What has the Versailles Treaty to do with the genius of Goethe? It is deplorable that any distinguished writer should today preach the doctrine of water-tight compartments in learning and culture.

THE INEVITABLE sequel to the long chapter of reckless driving on the streets and highways in the United States, and the consequent disaster to both autoists and pedestrians, is the apparent determination of official boards and commissions to see that all those reasonable regulations governing such traffic are enforced. In Massachusetts, at the moment, offenders against established rules are being sternly dealt with. For many months it has been a matter of common knowledge that the regulations prescribing the position and candlepower of headlights have been carelessly disregarded by many hundreds of Massachusetts automobile owners and drivers. It is the admission of the registrar himself that many persons whose licenses have been revoked for cause, as well as others who have never qualified as drivers, are operating cars on the public thoroughfare. The campaign now being conducted by him is against all classes of offenders.

WHILE THIS culling and sifting process is going on it is necessary that those who studiously and carefully

observe the law and encourage the officials in charge. Many non-offenders will be halted and interrogated, along with those who will be detained to face formal charges. These delays and whatever inconvenience is occasioned should be cheerfully overlooked. The householder who is halted near his home on a dark night by a policeman should appreciate, rather than resent, the interference. He should realize that his home is receiving just the protection which he desires it to have. So the automobile who is called upon to submit his car and his license to official inspection should know that the campaign, to be thorough, must be inclusive.

BETTER TRAFFIC conditions in the cities and in the country will be made possible by the strict enforcement of reasonable regulations. A proper observance of the rules now in force would reduce appreciably the dangers which beset even the careful driver and those who accompany him. Of course, no road can be made safe for the careless or wanton autoist, or, unfortunately, for those who painstakingly try to shun him.

THE PROGRAMS announced in the prospectus of the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York display a conservatism not to be surpassed, surely, in the records of American music. The works scheduled for performance under the conductorship of Willem van Hoogstraten in the first half of the season, and under Willem Mengelberg in the second half, show a predilection for the true and the tried that almost amounts to obstinacy. The pieces offered to the attention of audiences in Carnegie Hall and at the Metropolitan Opera House on sixty occasions and more belong, generally speaking, so definitely to the past, as to indicate that orchestral composition, in the Philharmonic understanding of the matter, is, to all intents and purposes, a closed case and even a lost art.

THE TWO conductors, in arranging their activities for the coming winter, may be expressing, as Dutchmen, their own feelings; or, they may be voicing the sentiment of their directing committee, which has absorbed and displaced in the last three years two other groups of music patrons and gained thereby a sort of orchestral ascendancy in New York. But here they are, with one of the largest opportunities to be had in the United States, placing their whole reliance on tradition and leaving modern movements to—well, to whatever Russian, Frenchman, or American who wants to work up a public for them.

THE STRONGEST argument that seems even to have been advanced in favor of a preponderantly classic policy in concert organizations, is that new listeners all the time present themselves, who wish to know the old repertory and who desire to make Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Strauss, and Debussy their possessions. A series of from a half a dozen to a dozen and a half of programs, according to the line of reasoning commonly pursued, or implied, is none too much to give a person his Symphony No. 5, his Symphony No. 1, his "Tristan" prelude, his "Pathetic" symphony, his "Don Juan" tone poem, his "Afternoon of a Faun," and his other assurances and credentials of authority in the world of musical conversation.

BUT TO consider the Philharmonic prospectus, which is actually three prospectuses on separate leaflets, in the fairest light, the two conductors from Holland may, indeed, be adhering to a too safe and respectable policy; and yet they have told their audiences precisely what they are going to do every afternoon and evening that they appear at the head of their orchestra from October to April. In so doing, they have exhibited what in New York is an altogether new sort of artistic frankness and courage.

Editorial Notes

PASSERS-BY along Regent Street, London, may well ask themselves and one another where else in the world is so much money being spent and so much energy expended in destructive and constructive efforts within similar limits and by independent enterprises. Indeed, at present it looks very much as though it were being rebuilt after extensive damage from an air raid. As a matter of fact, the appearance of ruin is due to nothing more extraordinary than the falling-in of Crown leases. And Londoners find a charm in the sight, for, if it indicates nothing else, it at least means that some hundreds of responsible persons have no little faith in London's—in England's—commercial future. And is not this worth while?

IF THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation is successful in carrying out one of its latest announced plans, the "hick" farmer, with hayseed in his whiskers and trousers tucked in his boots, caricatured in the "movies" and on the stage, will be relegated to the same shelf that the dodo and the ichthyosaurus now occupy. So far, so good. The next individual to take up his permanent residence on that same shelf ought to be the slim gentleman, with tall silk hat, ill-fitting frock coat, baggy umbrella under his arm and sanctimonious expression, labeled a prohibitionist. Then something really worth while would have been accomplished.

AN ILLUMINATING sidelight was cast by Manuel Quezon, the Filipino political leader, upon the question of the American protectorate of the Philippines, when he declared, in the course of a speech at Manila the other day, that he preferred a bad government run by Filipinos to one run like heaven by the Americans. Those who are inclined to allow their sympathies to run away with their judgment on this issue, might to advantage ponder these words of Señor Quezon, before committing themselves to a definite conclusion as to the merits of the American occupation, from testimony presented by Filipinos.

Toward Understanding Mexico

MEXICO'S Paul Revere was Agustín Allende. The anniversary of his ride was celebrated on Sept. 16. Allende was a literary revolutionist—a conspirator against Spanish rule who hid his plot beneath the apparently harmless proceedings of a literary and social club in the city of Querétaro, in the intendancy of Guanajuato. In league with him was the parish priest in the distant village of Dolores, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Between them and their little band of patriots they secured and hid a quantity of arms and ammunition, awaiting the signal for the uprising. Tories, however, betrayed the plan before it was well organized, arrests were made, and Allende, on the night of Sept. 15, 1810, rode, with all haste, to Dolores to apprise Hidalgo of developments and to determine what should be done.

IT WAS about dawn on the morning of Sept. 16 that Allende reached Dolores and the little parish church of the priest Hidalgo, who, when told of the happenings of the day before, declared: "Action must be taken at once; there is no time to be lost; we shall yet see the oppressor's yoke broken, and the fragments scattered on the ground." He promptly set the church bell ringing, gathered some fifteen or twenty followers, and with the battle cry, "Viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, vive la Independencia," began his great crusade against the Spanish oppressors. Each year, now, the events of that night are celebrated throughout the Republic: the little bell of the parish church of Dolores Hidalgo rings again, the president, at the capital, sounds the tocsin of liberty, and from the multitude in the Zócalo goes up Hidalgo's cry: "Viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, vive la Independencia."

CONTRARY to the "ignorant good will" which is the characteristic American attitude toward the nearest neighbor to the south, the Mexico of Allende and Hidalgo—the Mexico of history—is not a land of bandits and of bad lands, of sand and superstition. To read "The Mexican Nation" (Macmillan), by Herbert Priestley, associate professor of Mexican history in the University of California, which has just appeared, is to realize the richness of this great Republic—a richness in material things, but a richness, also, in culture and intelligence, and in those spiritual gifts which make for human progress. And with this new respect for Mexico there comes a renewed disregard for many of the policies of the United States toward it.

THE UNITED STATES has never been an adequate appreciation in the United States of the stupendous task which has confronted Mexican statesmen in their efforts to weld into a homogeneous state a multitude of semicivilized Indian tribes and an upper class of Americanized Europeans. Toward a better understanding of the making of modern Mexico, Dr. Priestley takes as his theme "the development and significance of the Spanish colonial institution in North America, and the trend of political, economic, and social activity since independence." Though he admits that Mexico, during that development, has strayed far from the established norms of social theory and political organization in her effort to achieve amelioration of modern conditions resulting from centuries of mistakes, Dr. Priestley sets for himself the task of presenting an intimate and popular explanation of that deviation.

DR. PRIESTLEY'S account of the relations between the United States and Mexico, which led to the Mexican War, reads much like a chapter in the history of any other empire-building nation. The war, itself, he characterizes as inevitable. "The whole process," he writes, "is to be observed as a biological phenomenon, in which the historical facts are largely accidents of that process. The forces in conflict were larger than the settlement effected. Two races met and clashed on a coveted frontier and the battle went to the strong." Accurate though this explanation may be, it fails to relieve an American of chagrin while reading, in the pages which precede it, of the irresponsible exploits of Joel R. Poinsett and Anthony Butler as first ministers of the United States to Mexico, and of the constant American aggressiveness that characterized the pre-war period.

ACROSS THE STAGE of national life in Mexico—a stage that tottered frequently to the verge of collapse—have shuffled a multitude of selfish characters—swashbucklers, Dr. Priestley calls them. Their schemes have kept the country in turmoil, and their influence on its development has been baneful. With contending personalities, there has gone another strife—that of opposing social classes contending for dominance. Between the two there was little enough opportunity to complete the structure of the national life.

THE CONSTITUTION of 1917 was a Utopian document, but Mexico, Carranza discovered, was not ready for a Utopia. There were provisions for bettering labor conditions, emancipation of the peon class, reformation of the educational system, and improvements in the courts. But Carranza, rather than settle down to the humdrum task of righting conditions which menaced the life of the body politic, undertook to re-found the Government on a socialist theory, a task in which he was aided and abetted by a corrupt military oligarchy and a none too honest set of civilian officials. He was rewarded by being overthrown.

THE OPPOSITION was led by Obregón, who rode in on a great wave of popularity, and Carranza's administration was engulfed. "Obregón," declared Dr. Priestley, "was a popular revolutionary idol. He was the only man who had ever defeated Villa. He had fathered several startling attempts to amend the new Constitution, thereby earning the enmity of Carranza." As for Obregón's régime, the author writes that it had "demonstrated a clever facility in self-preservation in spite of the obvious weakness inherent in its virtual position as a de facto government only." A well-protected recognition (by the United States) will make for stability, and the problem of stabilizing social conditions in Mexico is one of almost as much direct moment to Americans as to Mexicans . . . although many Mexicans cherish the hope that their growth in national consciousness shall be directly encouraged by the United States."

S. H. MODERN EPICS FOR MODERN GREECE

NEW EPICS—Odyseys of the twentieth century—may come from modern Greece, despite its tempestuous politics, in a literary renaissance that is described in *The Greek Review* as developing in this homeland of ancient literature. Sensing the approach of this literary revival, the Athenian daily *Eleutherios Logos*, in truly modern style, recently questioned the leading authors and poets of Greece concerning the literary trend within the Nation. "Modern Greek literature," writes Philologus in *The Greek Review*, "is in a large measure the child of nationalism and a rejuvenated ethnic consciousness, or, to be more exact, the whole structure of the Neo-Hellenic literary stimulus is permeated with historical incidents of conflicting sentiments that have played such an important rôle in the eventful life of the modern Greeks."